

Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY, 1902

No. 1

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

NOW IS THE time to make preparation to attend the Juniata Bible term of 1902. The term opens January twenty-seventh and continues four weeks.

It cannot be necessary to call attention to the importance of this session of four weeks of Bible study, to those who are engaged in any way in Bible work or in teaching.

No one has ever come here, and gone away disappointed with the work, or the teaching; and the coming term has even greater promise than any one of the preceding terms could offer.

Come for the opening and stay to the closing. Induce others to come, also. They will thank you, and be benefited.

JUNIATA ECHO is *the* paper of the students and Alumni of Juniata College. It belongs to them and must look to them for support. The management of the ECHO therefore appeals to them in this urgent manner to take the matter of support, by way of subscriptions, and contributions to its columns, up in earnest, and not let this appeal go by unheeded. The present student body would not

be willing to admit a lack of ability to produce interesting essays, items and literary matter of a general character, to fill the paper each month, and yet an examination of the past numbers of the ECHO would not show enough such matter in a year to fill six columns. And what can we say of the alumni, for whom, in a large measure the ECHO is published? It requires the most earnest personal urging to secure beyond one or two articles of any kind, from the whole number, in a year. This should not be so. We ask an immediate interest in this matter by students, alumni and friends of the work.

ALL PROBLEMS of an experimental character, in relation to the life of Juniata have been settled, and the school stands as a permanent monument of the work of its founders and friends. There need be no fear of possible failure. The future of the College is assured, even without great benefactions, or extensive endowment. Every former student is interested in this declaration: and now is a time to redouble energy for the support and elaboration of the plans of the work. No honest effort is lost.

THE ISSUES with which the year 1902 are fraught are tremendous. No prophet may safely predict the limit of the progress that must be crowded into the next twelve months. It will be a year of greater individual responsibility than ever before, and it is important to each individual to take his or her own measure and see where they stand as related to the world's problems, to be wrought or solved as the months pass by. What are the changes? Are we ready for them, and for our place?

THE WORK at Juniata never was more active than now. Every department is being pressed along under the guidance of competent instructors. A healthy condition of the student body exists. Aggressive measures are being pushed to successful issues.

What more? more buildings, and more extensive equipments are needed. More room to expand. This all shows a flourishing condition of the educational work which Juniata represents. Before one building is completed another should be begun, until College hill bristles with structures, all filled with active, pushing, energetic workers. Help is needed, as well, to make all this preparation. The help has come before, and it will come again, if we all persevere and keep faith.

SOME TIME ago, when in Chicago we bought, at the news stand, a copy of *Birds and Nature*, a monthly publication edited by William Kerr Higley, and published by A. W. Mumford, Chicago. It is a beautiful magazine of nature illustrated or embellished with colored plates of birds, animals, geologic specimens, etc., at fifteen cents a number. We here call attention to this to encourage everything that tends to keep students in touch with the beautiful things in nature, about them. It is a matter to

be regretted that there is still a disposition prevalent in young people, and even among those, who by age and experience, should have learned to know better, to kill and destroy ruthlessly the birds of beautiful plumage and sweet song: and insects and "creeping things" that minister to the happiness of mankind, and in some instances make life endurable; and all this without any show of reason, or anything else than a thoughtless, morbid gratification of a vicious nature. We record our plea for the preservation of the birds and our protest against the fashion of wearing their carcasses or plumage, prepared, in hats and bonnets as ornaments. The flimsy imitations of birds and feathers so generally worn are the result of a desire to follow the lead of those whose circumstances enable them to procure and wear the genuine plumage. If the ladies of wealth and influence would cease to lead in this senseless fashion it would be a long step in the direction of abolishing the habit entirely, as those who follow their lead, even though they are obliged to wear an imitation, would soon find the motive gone, and the fashion would cease.

RABELAIS

I. HARVEY BRUMBAUGH

One who is engaged in the practice of teaching cannot exercise his profession intelligently without knowing something about the thoughts and purposes which have distinguished the leaders of educational science. Sometimes the teacher feels that his own experience is a sufficient basis for judgment, but he soon learns that his powers of invention are not equal to every occasion; that the progress made by others must be a guide for his own endeavor; that the thoughts of great minds present the safest solution for

his difficulties. So it has come to pass that an essential part of a teacher's preparation is a study of the history of education, a study of reformers and their theories. American teachers too often have been made to think that all the good things of our educational system, which may not be truly American, came from either Pestalozzi or Froebel. Another school of pedagogical leaders may claim that the sovereign panacea for educational ills is Herbartianism with its doctrines of apperception and interest. The ready acceptance of these men and their theories by educators in this country may be attributed to different causes. Omitting the primary consideration of their real worth and fitness for general acceptance, it may be said that the German educators have had such a following in this country because they are so easily understood. To the people of the Middle and Western States, the Germans are foreigners only in language. But to understand a Frenchman,—to have him teach us—is a different task. He takes life and the problems of life less seriously. His words are full of mirth, fancy, imagery, and exaggeration and to know his heart we must unmask him. It is the purpose, therefore, to tell of the life and words of a Frenchman beneath whose burlesque and satire is to be found a complete system of education.

Francois Rabelais was born in 1483, the same year which marks the birth of Martin Luther. So, either chance or legend has made history more interesting by its striking contrasts. Whether or not the dates agree exactly, it is well to remember that Rabelais lived in those changing times which made his free spirit more bold and the suspicions about his relation to the Reformation more natural.

Luther was born in a peasant's hut at

Eisleben, amid the gloomy forests of Germany. Rabelais was born in the home of an apothecary or inn-keeper at Chinon, in the district of Touraine, the garden spot of France. Both were vowed to monastic life; in convents they tasted the early fruits of the Renaissance, and from convents they came into the wider world of free thought and action. The boy Rabelais lived amidst attractive scenes—castles and manor houses, vineyards and meadows, the inn with motley groups gathered to drink and sing,—all appealed to the fancy of the child. The province of Touraine was rich in associations and in legends, especially of giants, and as a boy, Rabelais must have heard of Gargantua, the giant who moved mountains at his will, and who once hung the cathedral bells around the neck of his mare in sport. But from the stories of the drinkers and the scenes of merriment he was put into the cloister. The monastery arrested his memory, and he went as a boy into his cell, full of the prejudice and traditions of the old world. When he came out from it after many years, the light of the new world dazzled him. The boy in his retreat knew not the changes which were taking place. He left only the fetters of the convent. After a period of study he left the convent. The young scholar through some unknown influence chose the profession of the Church, and became a Franciscan monk in preparation for the work of the Church. The Franciscans then held all learning in suspicion and especially that of the Renaissance, but fortunately Rabelais had access to books,—and he read all that he could find to read, books of ancient literature, of medicine, botany,—everything. Once his books were seized and then restored; finally he escaped from the convent; it was in his forty-first year. He had been under monastic discipline

for over thirty years; he did not know the world except as a boy had seen it. Through friends he obtained a release from his convent vows. At last, Rabelais was free, but he was untried. He was a man with the credulity of a child. Outside the convent he felt sure, all men must be good. Here begins the happiest time of his life—six years of uninterrupted study and pleasure. His studies in this time were chiefly in the direction of botany and medicine, and in the seventh year of his freedom, he decided on entering medicine as a profession. The prescribed undergraduate course was for three years, with three months added before the applicant could practise. In the case of Rabelais exception was made and he received the bachelor's degree within a short time, and after some practice and lecturing he received his doctor's degree in his fiftieth year. Then followed a period in which he traveled, practiced medicine, won court favor, secured from the Pope absolution from his apostasy, once was appointed a parish priest, and most important—he wrote the works which made his name enduring. Four books appeared before his death in 1553, and one afterwards.

Considering his life as a whole, it was in its close that of a bold, independent, able genius; Rabelais was a man of free studies and free pleasures. He was the most out-spoken reformer of his age, but never with the martyr spirit. Action was life to him and to live he secured protectors. From cardinals and popes he obtained privileges which made him free from the monks at whom he flung many a stinging taunt. Calvin couldn't appreciate him, for there was not a particle of Puritan about Rabelais. He was rather a scholar and laughed error to scorn. His writings were not labored essays, but the free flow of his ideas, both comic and serious.

They were written during a period of twenty years, and at various places, so that one can expect little unity in them, yet they all group about the fabled giant of Touraine, Gargantua or his son Pantagruel. His works are divided into five books. The first is called "The Astounding Life of the Great Gargantua." It would seem that the series was begun in pure fun and light-heartedness. Gargantua was the giant of boyish memory. It was he who made great mounds when he scraped the mud off his shoes. He was the giant who devoured everything. Once he drank at a ford and swallowed six oxen, the cart laden with wood which they were dragging across the river, together with their driver. When Rabelais resolved to write a popular book he took the giant of Touraine for a peg. He pictures the giant first as a child requiring the milk of 17,913 cows for his sustenance. Passing over the wonders of his infancy we come to his education in which Gargantua is no longer a giant but an ordinary boy. His first teacher spent five and one-fourth years in teaching him to say his A B C's backwards. The learned teacher then spent thirteen years over Latin Grammar and certain verses belonging to the old methods of education. Altogether thirty-four years were spent in these pursuits when the tutor fortunately died. Then the boy was confided to another teacher who pursued the same methods, by which the young giant grew more ignorant every day. The father of Gargantua in despair consulted a friend and through him Gargantua is brought face to face with another boy who has been for three years under the instruction of one Panocrates, who represents the new methods of Rabelais. The contrast between the two boys reflects so upon Gargantua and his teacher that the latter is condemned to death, and Gargantua is

placed under the charge of Panocrates. Panocrates is Rabelais' type of a good teacher. Having been serious for two chapters, Rabelais resorts again to burlesque, in which the giant Gargantua is taken to Paris on a mare as big as six elephants, who with the whisking of her tail laid low a whole forest. After some details of Gargantua's reception by the Parisians, the realm of the miraculous is left again and with Gargantua as a rational pupil is developed the best chapter of the book—Rabelais' theory of what an education should be. At first Panocrates allows his pupil to continue his idle and dissolute habits before he introduces him to a life of study and industry. The contrast is striking. Gargantua is now brought daily into the company of learned men, that by discoursing with them he may be led to desire improvement and knowledge. He gets up at four in the morning. While a servant dresses him, a page reads aloud a chapter of Holy Scripture: then prayer is offered, and his master expounds the meaning of the chapter they have read, and repeats the lessons of the preceding day, after which his pupil deduces for himself conclusions bearing on the practical conduct of life. They then read for three hours; playing at tennis follows for as long as they like to play, which is until they are thoroughly exercised. If there is any spare time before dinner, they spend it in recalling something of the morning's study. During dinner there is read some pleasant history of warlike action; after which they discourse on the nature and properties of all that may be on the table, so that in a short time Gargantua knows as well as any physician all that the ancients had said on these things. Cards are brought in after dinner, not for gambling, but for the purpose of learning the science of numbers;

with these are diagrams and geometrical figures for the study of geometry and astronomy. Then they sing part songs, or play music, Gargantua, for his own part, understanding how to play on the lute, the spinet, the German flute, the violin, and the sackbut. Recreation ended, then follow three more hours of study. Then come riding, tilting, and exercises under the direction of a Gymnast. An amazing description follows, with all the exact extravagances with which Rabelais loved to illustrate a point and show his encyclopædic knowledge, of Gargantua's athletic prowess and powers. Next, they botanise in the meadows. At supper, the lesson read at dinner is continued, then more singing and playing. Sometimes they spend the whole evening in their games; at other times they pay visits to learned men or travelers. And if it is a clear full night when they go to bed, they mount to the top of the house to observe the stars and learn the courses of the planets.

Then, with his master, Gargantua briefly recapitulated what he had learned through the day,

"When they prayed unto God the Creator, adoring Him and ratifying their faith towards Him, and glorifying Him for His boundless goodness; and after rendering thanks to Him for all the past, they recommended themselves to the Divine mercy for the future."

Notice that the education which Rabelais prescribes embraces every kind of knowledge and every sort of exercise. No trade is too humble to learn. No single moment of the day is left unemployed. Play is rational and confined within fair limits, study is real and yet not excessive—six hours a day to books. It is this moderation, and balance of the scheme which attracts us—the more remarkable as coming from the immoderate

Rabelais. The education of Gargantua is interrupted by war. We are sorry that Rabelais does not present a picture of his finished product, but it is worthy of note that six chapters are devoted to the question of education. It is clear that the necessity for a more enlightened system of teaching was impressed upon his mind.

The second work of Rabelais is called *Pantagruel*. *Pantagruel* is the giant son of the giant father, Gargantua. His infancy and childhood are described as in the case of his father, with elaborate detail. The introduction begins: "In one of those years of antiquity in which everything happened which never can happen, when the middle of August fell in May, and in one week in which, by reason of its being leap year, there were three Thursdays, there happened a miracle." *Pantagruel* abounds in miracles, but as in the first book when Rabelais deals with education, he becomes serious. *Pantagruel* received a letter from his father, Gargantua, which is at once an earnest exhortation to study and an eloquent tribute to learning. It is Rabelais who speaks and rejoices that "light and dignity have been restored to letters, that every kind of teaching is revived, that it will no longer be possible to find one who is not trained in Minerva's workshop." So the youth is admonished to employ his time in study. The subjects are enumerated—Greek, Latin, Hebrew, History, Geometry, Arithmetic, Music, and Astronomy. Of nature study he says: "I would have thee study diligently, that there may be no sea, or river, of which thou dost not know the fishes; all the fowls of the air; all the trees and shrubs of the forests; all the metals hidden in the earth; the precious stones of the east and south. Let nothing of these be unknown to thee. In brief let me see thee an abyss of know-

ledge." "An abyss of knowledge" might be translated into "a walking encyclopædia." Such was Rabelais' ideal scholar. It is worthy of note that this complex and encyclopædic education is not designed for any especial profession, but simply an introduction to the active and practical duties of life. Nothing fits a man for affairs, Rabelais would have said, so much as the accumulation of knowledge. But what of his whole scheme of instruction? We must say that it presents the germ of a well-rounded education. It presents the dependence of instruction upon daily life and common things; the perfection of physical exercise; and a rational search of nature. In this Rabelais led from ancient superstition into modern science. He taught that the study of nature and the imitation of her methods must be at the root of every true system of education. He showed that the nature spirit is the true spirit of good teaching. For over three centuries we have been trying to learn this lesson and to apply it in the schools. The change has been slow from the false pedagogy of the cloister to the "true pedagogy of out-of-doors." This change to a physical basis Rabelais made boldly and without any question. With him it was not a question of rules and traditions, but what to make of the individual child. His aim was the equal development of mind and body, and the relation of the two was shown by teaching through the senses. He denounced the study of words, and demanded the study of things. Best of all, he pronounced the supreme principle of nature, which is freedom. His own life had been a battle against restraints and fetters, and as a child of Nature himself, he advocated freedom from the follies of the Middle Ages. Under the figure of an Abbey

which he named Theleme, which means Free Will, he pictured the life of men and women passed not in laws or rules, but in free-will and pleasure. One provision was that in this Abbey there should be neither clock nor dial, "for," said Gargantua, "the veriest loss of time I know, is to count the hours." The watchword on the front of this Abbey of Theleme was, "Do what thou wilt." "Because men are free," he said, "they have a natural instinct which prompts to virtuous action. The same men, under restriction, long for things forbidden and desire what is denied. Under liberty the inhabitants of the Abbey entered into emulation to do all of them what they saw did please one." Rabelais taught not license, but social freedom, in which the liberty of all is conditioned upon the restraint of each. Upon this mutual dependence, the scheme of Nature rests. "Rabelais was a leader in thought, therefore, because he recognized the supreme law to which is due the harming of nature. He was a leader in education, because he showed that it, too rested upon this law. He reconciled the freedom of the individual with the unchanging laws of nature." The main idea in the mind of Rabelais must have been to show what the world could be made by the new forces which marked the Reformation. But his real meaning had to be concealed in parables to save himself from the stake. His scheme of education is vague and impracticable, but it is the outline which other systems have fulfilled. Rabelais was human, cheerful, full of good sense, and faith; so he appeals to twentieth century humanity. His books are read no longer, but nowhere in the earlier centuries is found a purer Utopia or a more prophetic glimpse at the truths which we now generally accept. A prophet lives in the fulfillment of his words.

FARM LIFE

J. O. BERGANTZ

Among all the vocations of mankind the farmer stands first on the roll of honor. Agriculture in its various forms is the foundation upon which the world moves in all other industries of life. As it prospers so do the arts, trades, and professions. By its prosperity empires and nations have been called into being and by its depression they have been destroyed.

In the early centuries of the world, the farmer was the nobleman of the land and no less important is his position today. From the farms come the men of action in all other branches of industries and professions. The history of our country proclaims this fact. Our greatest statesmen, financiers, philanthropists, and teachers almost without exception come from the farm; and whenever the nation has been called upon to defend its freedom or preserve its integrity, from the country homes have come the sturdy warriors and the purest patriotism, for it is in the country that mankind is nurtured in purity of thought and freedom of action, so necessary for the full development of all its mental and physical powers. It is along the rivulets of the hillside or amidst the ripening fields that the purest thoughts have been inspired and the rarest gems of literature have been written. There is no other place or any other business or profession in which there is more real pleasure and time for recreation than on the farm if the time is rightly employed. It is there that you get the most wholesome food and the purest air that nature furnishes and which is so necessary to good health, the greatest blessing God gives to man.

The farmer is the most independent person on the face of the earth. He

could live if there were no other occupations; but other people could not live without him. In no other occupation has one more liberty. In no other can he with the same amount invested enjoy more luxuries. It is true that the farmer must do his work in season. He must make hay while the sun shines; but if he wants a day off to go fishing or to a picnic, he is at liberty to go without consulting any one. His hardest tasks are not more exacting or more prolonged than the office hours of professional life.

There are other occupations in which men get higher salaries than in farming. Yet while there is little danger of the farmer merging into a millionaire by the tilling of the soil, on the other hand he is not, with moderate economy, and industry, liable to be forced into the condition of the tramp.

A common plea against life on a farm is the lack of social and literary advantages. While the young man on the farm does not have as many social opportunities as his city friend, on the other hand he does not have the many temptations that present themselves to the city man. There are no saloons, no theatres, no gambling dens in the country to tempt the young man. Besides being free from these evils, the farm has many of the modern advantages such as the telephone and free mail delivery. As for literary advantages, those who have left the farm for the town too often regret that they have less time for reading than when performing the manifold duties on the farm.

The life of a farmer is not only the most independent but also the most pleasant life. He lives in touch with nature and sees all her beauties. Each season of the year brings its different pictures. Spring, summer, autumn, and winter vie with each other in producing

their most beautiful scenes. When we think of the many advantages of farm life we wonder why every one does not want to be a farmer.

NEW YEAR'S OF THE HEART

If all the world over men did what was right,
 If the old Golden Rule were kept ever in sight,
 If selfishness only were known by a name,
 If we prized as our own a brother's fair fame,
 If we prayed from our pocket as well as our soul,
 And gave a full basket instead of a dole,
 If self were forgotten and thrust out of sight,
 If the wrong were cast down and uplifted the right,
 If wealth were esteemed but a factor of good,
 Nor worshipped nor served by the great multitude,
 If worth had its wage with no bickering of birth,—
 Accorded its meed without stinting or dearth,
 If truth were helped up to its place in the air,
 And falsehood were whipped like a whelp to its lair,
 If men and if women were true to their best,
 If they dared to reveal the great heart in the breast,
 If they feared not the laugh that the foolish might laugh,
 If they gave of the kindness—even only a half
 That they willingly would, did the world have no sneer,
 If we lived a great Courage—without favor or fear,
 If we stood full revealed in the sight of all eyes,
 With no sham to conceal—no act to disguise,
 If the "ifs" of our lives that make cowards of men
 Were banned by our deeds—by bell and by pen—
 What a world this might be of heaven a part,
 A Christmas for aye and a New Year's of Heart.
 O snow on the fields—O valleys and hills,
 O ice on the lake and deep muffled rills,
 O rivers bound fast with cry and complaint,
 O air cold and clean with no presence of taint,
 O world — everywhere — everything low and high,
 The beings of earth and the things of the sky,
 Teach us lessons of life—a commandment impart,
 That we live evermore in a New Year's of Heart,
 —*Young People's Paper.*

CONVENTION OF STUDENTS AT TORONTO

The Fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will meet in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2. The previous Conventions were held in Cleveland in 1891, in Detroit in 1894, and in Cleveland in 1898, and were the largest meetings of students ever held. The last one was attended by over 2,200 delegates. Students will be sent as delegates from the institutions of higher learning from all sections of the United States and Canada and it is probable that 500 institutions will be thus represented. Those in attendance will also include professors, national leaders of young people's organizations, returned missionaries, representatives of Foreign Mission Boards, and editors of religious papers.

The program will consist of addresses during the morning and evening sessions, and section meetings for the consideration of missions from the standpoint of phases of work, the different missionary lands and of the denominations which are represented. The addresses which will be given will deal with the obligation of promoting the missionary enterprise, the means which are essential to its success and its relation to the students of this continent. Among the speakers are Mr. Robert E. Speer, Mr. John R. Mott, who will return from his tour around the world to preside at this Convention, Right Rev. M. L. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, Mr. L. D. Wishard, the first College Young Men's Christian Association Secretary, Bishop Callovay, President Capen of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Taylor of China and many returned missionaries and secretaries of Foreign Mission Boards. Student Christian lead-

ers of other lands will also participate.

As the citizens of Toronto will entertain the delegates to the number of 2,500, the only necessary cost of attendance will be the traveling expenses. Reduced rates have been granted by the railways. It is not expected that the majority of those attending will be Christian students who are not volunteers.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which calls this Convention, is one of the most remarkable enterprises of students the world has seen. It was started in 1886 when at the first Northfield Student Conference 100 students expressed their desire and purpose to become foreign missionaries. The call to missions was taken the following year by two Princeton students to the Colleges of the country. Two years later the Movement was definitely organized. As a result of its work several thousand capable college men and women have been led to form the purpose to spend their lives on the mission field, 1,800 have already been sent out by the regular missionary boards, while similar movements have been inaugurated in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, South Africa, Australia and other countries.

PERSONALS

Jesse Domer is staying in a store at his home in Baltic, Ohio.

Miss Margaret Whited is teaching at Six-mile Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

F. F. Holsopple enjoyed Christmas at home with his parents in Indiana County, Pa.

J. B. Emmert spent a part of his vacation preaching in the church at New Enterprise, Pa.

Ora and Fred Good enjoyed a visit from their uncle Mr. Grant Foreman, January 6th.

Miss Guelia Stuckey is teaching a primary school near her home, Valley Mill, Bedford Co., Pa.

Anna Rowland, a student of '97, and J. F. Thomas of Fairplay, Md., were married December 31st.

J. H. Cassady has been suffering from an abnormal activity and enlargement in the left maxillary region.

Marion Eichelberger, a graduate of the business department died at his home at Barree, Pa., Dec. 11, 1901.

J. M. Blough spent his holiday vacation at Artemas, Bedford Co., Pa., where he conducted a series of meetings.

Esther Coble, '01, who has been suffering a few weeks from a severe cold in the head, is now slowly improving.

Norman Brumbaugh's enjoyment of vacation was hindered by sickness, but he is now able to attend his classes.

Dr. Benjamin C. Moomaw of Roanoke, Va., was the guest of Howard R. Myers at Altoona during the holiday season.

Mr. I. Wilmer Grove and Miss Carrie E. Frank were married Jan. 7th. They will make their home at Turtle Creek, Pa.

Irwin Briggs, '00, made a short visit to his Alma Mater Dec. 18th. He is teaching in Mifflin Co., and says he likes his work.

Mr. Lorenzo Furry, a senior in the Millersville State Normal School, visited at the College, Jan. 10th and 11th. Mr. Furry is a genial young man, and made many friends during his short visit.

Ralph Arnold visited his sister, Josephine and his many warm friends here Jan. 11th and 12th. He is teaching in Bedford Co., Pa.

John Bortz is teaching the Cumberland Valley School in Bedford Co., Pa. His school is not only large, but it is prosperous and interesting.

Claude Carney, '00, stopped with us, Jan. 10th, on his way to Pittsburgh. He was glad to be at Juniata and says he hopes to come to school again.

Oscar Winey, who has been working for the Atlantic Refining Co., at Pittsburgh, was offered a position under Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh in Porto Rico, but he did not accept the position and is still in Pittsburgh.

Maud Gifford, '99, having spent some time visiting friends in Greensburg, Pa., stopped in Huntingdon on her way home. Thursday, Jan. 9th, she spent at the college, visiting her few remaining classmates, and her friends.

Charles Studebaker, '98, with his family, spent some time visiting in Bedford Co., Pa. Charles came to visit Juniata December 10th. Though many of his former friends were gone, he found the College as pleasant as formerly.

Geo. M. Estep is an assistant supply clerk for The Barber Asphalt Paving Co. of New York. He would be glad to meet any of his Juniata friends, either at his home in Passaic, N. J., or at his place of business at No. 11, Broadway, New York.

Elmer Shriner and Charles Workman, both of '01, spent their holiday vacation at Juniata, Elmer coming from teaching in Bedford County, and Charles from like occupation in Ohio. Both said they

enjoyed the short visit to their Alma Mater.

Mr. P. A. Beachy who was a student in 1878 of the Normal College now represents the private business interests of Dr. Peter Fahrney of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Beachy is interested in the development of Juniata and sends greetings to old friends.

Margaret Kauffman, '01, now teaching in Siglersville, Mifflin Co., Pa., says she is thoroughly enjoying her work, and is trying hard to get young people interested in Juniata. Doubtless, we will receive some reward of her noble efforts in the near future.

Lewis M. Keim, '94, '01, at present pastor of the Geiger Memorial church at Philadelphia, was married to Miss Mary M. Myers of Shirleysburg, Pa., Dec. 26, 1901. Both young people are well known to Juniata, and a host of friends join the ECHO in wishing them a long life of much happiness.

A new instructor at Juniata is Miss Jessie L. Wissler, who has charge of the department of Drawing and Painting. Miss Wissler entered her new position with the preparation of a four years' course at the Philadelphia School of Design and a fifth of post graduate work at the same institution.

H. A. Brumbaugh, '01, writes to us from Roaring Spring, where he is teaching. He is enjoying his school work, and his home is made happy by the presence of a little son. Atlee is full of the spirit of Juniata, and will carry it with him in his work. He says: "I was very glad to receive the ECHO. I read it with pleasure."

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, who has spent a year and a half of efficient labor as

Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, has handed his resignation to President Roosevelt, and resumed his professorship at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brumbaugh's leave of absence from the University was for three years, but it is greatly to his credit that the organization of the public school system of Porto Rico has been effected in so much less time than was expected. The Doctor has laid the foundation well, and it will be easy for his successor to maintain the work which has been so ably established. Juniata people are glad for the return of their honored President to the United States, feeling that they will have more directly the benefit of his kindly counsel and help in the direction of College affairs.

ITEMS

1902!

Lots of new faces.

Not much winter yet!

Patronize the advertisers.

Got your room fixed up yet?

Make the new students feel at home.

This is the first number of the new year.

Smile:—what's the use in looking glum?

A new milk man began business January 1st.

Persevere, 'tis difficulties that make the man.

The days are slowly beginning to lengthen.

Don't wait to be introduced, everybody is your friend.

The two offices have been well used the first few days of the term.

All the rooms were renovated and cleaned during the holidays.

Unwritten history—what happened at Juniata during the holidays.

Do you know how to write the new year? If you don't, you '02.

The college choir is preparing a cantata to give some time this term.

During the cold weather the gentlemen go into the dining-room through Ladies' Hall.

The book-room does a rushing business these first few days and John is a very busy man.

The old college bell rang in the new year 1902, a year we hope of progress and study growth to Juniata.

The first week was very irregular and regular class-work hardly began until the second week of school.

The societies are canvassing for new members now—you will miss a great deal if you don't join a society.

Everybody reports a merry Christmas. During his late pilgrimage Santa also made a very kind call on College Hill.

The electric bells enjoyed a much needed rest during the holidays. Their services were required only at meal times.

WANTED.—A competent man to act as Steward of Juniata College. Write to H. B. BRUMBAUGH, President of trustees, Huntingdon, Pa.

Several of the ladies are learning to skate on that beautiful sheet of water situated near the Athletic field, southeast from the college.

The college calendar will be a thing of beauty. Chas. Vuille, our photographer has been putting out most beautiful calendars with college pictures on them.

The boilers are using an immense amount of coal now. Three car-loads were received during the early part of the month. Christmas was one of the hardest coal weeks of the year.

The Normal English seniors have organized in their class, a current history club with I. E. Holsinger as leader. The club meets each Saturday afternoon and makes a systematic review of late current topics.

The parallel bars, the only apparatus saved from the equipment of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium at the time of the Opera House fire on the evening of December 19th, have been secured by the college.

The University Extension Course of six lectures on Shakespeare was begun January 11th in the Presbyterian church. These lectures are very popular with students particularly with those interested in the study of literature.

The first social of the term was a genuine success. On the last night of the dying year a social, a literary program and religious exercises were held. The program was Study period 7-10, Social 10-10.30, Literary program 10.30-11, Devotional exercises 11-12.

On the Saturday evening after school closed we had a good old-fashioned taffypull in the kitchen. Every one engaged in pulling and eating the toothsome compound. Before it was over, while some were still kindly putting flour on each other's complexions, nearly all joined in a game of Hide and Seek. It was a jolly evening.

A force of carpenters came from Tyrone December 16th to complete the interior of the gym, but were unable to do any work because of a lack of facilities for heating the building. The furnaces

have since been put in place and the work is rapidly progressing. We are eagerly awaiting its completion which is promised in a few weeks.

The ones that remained at Juniata had a merry good time during vacation. On Christmas eve they burned the Yule-log in the library grate, several recited, taffy and nuts were eaten, and the evening passed right merrily with songs and games. The parlor was open, games were there, and every day seemed like Christmas to them.

There were five fires Christmas eve, all of incendiary origin. During the last three months there have been an immense amount of incendiary fires. The Opera House block burned the last day of school. The town council has offered one thousand dollars reward for the conviction of the guilty parties. During the holidays some of the students or a watchman watched the college buildings.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of Saturday December 14th, a large audience assembled in the chapel in the evening to listen to the inter-society debate. The question, "Resolved that co-operation is better adapted to promote the general welfare of mankind than competition," was ably argued by the representatives of the two societies and their discussions were eagerly listened to by their friends. The contest was won by the affirmative speakers who represented the Oriental Society. The event was highly successful and goes to indicate a stimulation of that spirit of healthy rivalry which promises better work and higher attainments for the future.

Mrs. Ella J. Brumbaugh, treasurer of the fund to assist in the education of poor girls at Juniata, was delighted on Christmas eve to receive a check for \$500 from

Miss Barbara M. Kern, of Indianapolis, Ind. This is substantial evidence of Miss Kern's interest in girls who need help in obtaining equipment for life. There are many energetic girls who would soon work themselves to independence and attain to the greatest usefulness by some help and those who give money for such a purpose are benefactors indeed. Miss Kern's gift is much appreciated by those who are trying to work up this fund and by the trustees and friends of the college.

BIBLE TERM

The regular annual Bible Term will commence January 27. As in former years special class work will be given by different members of the faculty. The following is an outline of the work: Exegetical study in the New Testament. Work in Elocution including Bible and hymn reading and thought development. History of Old Testament Worship. A study of the Psalms; this will include both an exegetical and historical study. A few talks will also be given on Biblical interpretation. Studies in the four Gospels. What the Bible teaches, or the doctrines of the Bible, as accepted by the Christian church, especially as believed and accepted by the Brethren or Dunker church. An exposition of the New Testament Parables, their place in the Life of Christ, and what they teach.

A series of sermons will be given commencing Feb. 15 and will continue until the close of the session. Eld. Wilbur Stover, a returned missionary from India, and Eld. S. Z. Sharp of Missouri, will conduct these meetings. Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh whose presence is always an inspiration to those about him is expected to be here.

A feature of the session that deserves particular mention is the work of Eld.

Stover. Eld. Stover has lately returned from India where his work as missionary has prepared him for the lectures and discussions upon the life and condition of the people of that country which his program includes. A list of the subjects upon which he talks indicates the amount of interesting things he has to say and explain the warm receptions that have been accorded him elsewhere.

The following program will be followed:—

Feb. 6th. Evening—"Preaching to the Heathen; how we do and how they do."

Feb. 7th. Afternoon — Conference. Evening—"The Famine and our Orphans."

Feb. 8th. Afternoon—Session for Sisters. Evening—"India under the British Flag."

Feb. 9th. Sermon.

Feb. 10th. Afternoon — Conference. Evening—"Idolatry."

Feb. 11th. Afternoon — Conference. Evening—Illustrated lecture.

Feb. 12th. Afternoon — Conference. Evening—"Caste."

Feb. 13th. Afternoon — Conference. Evening—"Manners and Customs."

The afternoon conferences will be rather informal but not lacking in interest. They consist of questions and answers and the discussion of such topics as may arise.

We are anxiously looking forward to this session when in the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones, in connection with the higher spiritual influence, one is lifted from the daily routine and we live on a higher plain. Our lives are filled with higher and nobler aspirations that are not felt at all times. We give all a hearty welcome and hope the attendance will be large.

BIBLICAL STUDY

The class in Old Testament Theology has completed the work, using as a text book Piepenbring. Frequent references were made to Schultz and Bennett. The class will now take up the study of New Testament Theology. The text book used will be The Biblical Theology of the New Testament by Gould. The book is of the New Testament Handbook series. This will be accompanied with collateral study from Beyschlag, 2 vols.

The advanced New Testament Greek class has just finished reading the Epistle to the Galatians. The class will next read Philippians and Philemon, basing the exegetical study on The International Critical Commentary by Vincent. The class in Church History is using Schaff's first volume on The Apostolic Period. The subject of The Literature has been reached, or Biblical Introduction proper.

The class in Biblical Literature has completed the first two vols. of The Students' series, edited by Kent and Sanders, and is now studying "A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible," by Moulton. Classes in Hebrew are using "Elements of Hebrew," also, "Method and Manual" by Harper.

In addition to the Biblical work above described, regular classes recite in the following subjects—History of Philosophy, first year New Testament Greek, Life of Christ, Exegesis, Bible History and Geography. A class for Mission Study meets once every week.

Jan. 15, 1902.

A. H. HAINES.

THE COLLEGE WORLD

A Cornell Alumni Association has been organized in the Philippines.

The number of women students in Leland Stanford University has been limited to 500.

The University of California is planning a new library with a capacity of 1,000,000 volumes.

Of 11,000 living graduates of Yale, 9000 were present at the recent Bi-centennial, representing classes from 1850 to 1901.

Lehigh University is erecting a stone laboratory, to be used in connection with the steam engineering work of the Mechanical Engineering course.

"Is your son at college, getting a liberal education, Mr. Barnes?" "Wal, I d' know. Sort o' strikes me I'm gett'n' most o' th' lessons in lib'rality."—*Ex.*

Two very interesting articles, "Adam Bede and Treasure Island," and "Elmira College Day at the Pan-American," are contained in the December number of the *Sibyl*.

Undergraduates of Harvard University are attempting to arrange an international debate, with Yale and Harvard on one side, and Cambridge and Oxford on the other.

Two good little stories, illustrative of simple, real life, and in the one case child's affections, are to be found in the November number of the *Aegis*, Bloomington, Ill.

An interesting description of the average American, from Mr. Gannett, geographer of the twelfth census, is printed in the December number of *Our Young People*, of Mt. Morris College.

A priest who was out walking on Sunday observed a little Irish girl playing, and said to her, "Good morning, thou little daughter of the Evil One." "Good morning, Father," she replied respectfully.—*Ex.*

Irvin C. Van Dyke, formerly of Juniata College, is teaching in the High School in San Juan, Porto Rico. He writes to the college that he likes his work and is determined to make it go.—*School Gazette*, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Main Building of Wooster University was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, December 11, 1901, between 2:30 and 5 o'clock. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Those upon whom it has fallen are strong in courage and hope. Our sympathy is with them.

The present incumbent of the position of exchange editor humbly confesses his verdant qualities. Since entering upon his duties, he has acknowledged the receipt of a number of "new" exchanges. Recently, however, in going over a mass of filed periodicals, he has seen many copies of nearly all of these "appreciated" publications.

To-day there are 629 universities and colleges, and 43 schools of technology in the United States. The total value of property, including grounds, buildings, machinery, apparatus, libraries and endowment, aggregates \$342,888,361. The ratio of students to the population numbered, in 1872, only 573 to each 1,000,000 persons. In 1880, it had increased to 770; in 1890, to 850; in 1899 the number was 1,196.—*Boston University Beacon*.

"The Man for the Hour," in the *Susquehanna*, while containing one or two questionable interrogations, has an excellent theme, which may be expressed as follows: "Quietly and unassumingly, be worthy: and if ever called to an important work, you will be ready for it; if not, it is all right anyhow. The end to be desired is not the glorification of the worker, but the being in readiness for the work, even if it, apparently, doesn't

come. In the end it may be seen that a mission has unknowingly been accomplished."

It is desired to get an expression of opinion on the following difficulty, from those of the various exchanges that may care to consider the matter: A supposed person wishes to improve his powers in argument. He is one whose mind is daily annoyed by the persistence of all sorts of questions in taking a paradoxical form, with sides not incompatible. Alone, he finds a pleasure in observing these relations, but in argument has no power because he cannot see the one side to the exclusion of the other, and cannot make clear to the mind of another the relations as he sees them, which, of course, would be out of the question in debate. A reliable prescription for this aggravating disease will be appreciated.

One of the most useful publications to be found on a library table is *The Cumulative Index* to a selected list of periodicals.

It contains a complete index of the authors, titles and subjects of fifty-six periodicals—the leading foreign and domestic weekly and monthly journals of science, art literature and life. It is also a worthy guide in selecting and purchasing periodical literature. The working value of the magazines and journals is more than doubled by this economizer of times and preserver of knowledge. The distinguishing feature of the index is its cumulative plan by which the second number contains the matter of the preceding number and the third number contains all the matter in alphabetical arrangement for the two preceding months, then it drops back and we have a single number, double number and triple number again. The triple numbers or quarterlies being bound at the end of the year give to the library a permanent index to the best periodic literature. The *Cumulative Index* is published by The Cumulative Index Co., Cleveland, O. Price \$5.00 per year.

Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY, 1902

No. 2

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

THE VARIED character of the work during Bible term opens up a vista through which the thoughtful student may view the line of progress from the early ages of Christianity to the present and measure the results of ignorance and superstition in hindering the world's progress and dwarfing the efforts for the best interests of mankind. Every nation has a religion, even the savages, as well as the civilized, and it is a strange quality of the human mind that when the differences between idolatry and superstition, and christianity with its beneficent results is shown that individuals or nations should hesitate to step from the darkness of the former into the light of the latter.

AT THIS WRITING the Bible term of Juniata is in successful operation, and good work is being done. The work at Juniata in all departments is of a solid nature, dignified in character and calculated to give the best possible results in the preparation for life's work. In such a school there is no room for spasmodic efforts, as the regular work of

each day fills up the measure of time and energy; but, in looking over the situation on college hill, we are led to feel that the measure of successful effort, and result in progress, have not been reached. Great things are in store for the future of Juniata. A quarter of a century can but only begin the work of a great educational institution. The return of the successful work of the Alumni of the school will soon, should now, be seen in great benefactions and the influence of successful effort. No effort is lost. Each success brings a corresponding satisfaction, and rejoicing. Effort, well directed, is success, and every success of an alumnus will show growth on college hill.

SMALLPOX CLAIMS a sufficient number of victims each week, in each year, to demand the attention of all persons who are interested in the welfare of humanity in general, and the safety of themselves and their friends. The only effective means of combating this scourge is vaccination; to which every rational person should willingly submit, and the irrational ones should be vaccinated by force, if necessary. It is a compulsory measure in this State as a qualification

for entering the public schools, and no person should be admitted into any school public or private, common or collegiate, who is not successfully vaccinated. We notice that the University of Pennsylvania required a certificate of successful vaccination, within five years, from every student entering the Institution this year. The measure is a philanthropic one, and should meet the approval of every college in the country.

LIFE INSURANCE companies are beginning to realize that there is a great amount of drunkenness in, and resulting from the use of patent medicines; and have inserted a question in their examination blanks to elicit the kinds and amount of such medicines used during the past five years. Persons who habitually swallow patent medicines, or quack nostrums, are not considered good insurance risks either morally or physically and should not be classed among healthy lives. The patent nostrum is a growing evil having its end in the broad road leading to the drunkard's end.

CHRISTMAS IN ST. THOMAS

I. C. VAN DYKE

" 'Twas the night before Christmas."
"The moon was at her full and riding high" when our little vessel, the Puerto Rico, made her way out of San Juan harbor and directed her course to the eastward. Santa claus had already made his visit to some parts and the slight movement of the vessel soon revealed the fact that he had dealt out of his bounteous store to some with a much too lavish hand.

But it was a delightful time! The refreshing evening breeze, which is rarely wanting here, banished every indication of a tropical clime; and Dame Luna, by

the touch of her magical wand, had changed the briny ocean into rolling waves of silver.

Our party included about fifty persons, most of whom were teachers and all of whom were tired of the routine duties of class-room, office, or shop and in excellent condition to enjoy a day off. Until far into the night the deck, flooded by the moonlight, was full of a chattering throng, some speaking in English, some in Spanish and some in both languages. Then by ones and twos they began to retire, some to rest and a few to the most miserable unrest.

But the early morning light revealed surprising activity aboard, for we had sighted land and were within an hour of our destination. By the vessel's otherwise imperceptible advance one prominence after another was brought to view, then the recesses and glens began to appear, and finally in a deep indentation of the coast we saw faintly what we thought must be a town or perhaps a city; then the view was obstructed, until in half an hour we had rounded a point, and, to our great pleasure, we found ourselves in the harbor of Charlotte Amelia. We had arrived at the island of St. Thomas.

The appearance of this town from the entrance to the harbor is a singularly peculiar one. At the head of the oval shaped bay, three hills, like three triangular pyramids, rise side by side with one point of the base of each directly to the front. On these three receding ridges the town is built. Three parts, wide at the bottom, unite and form a continuous line of houses along the water's edge, and each part rises and narrows to the rear culminating in a single building. These towers of massive white houses with plain red roofs intermingled with a luxuriant growth of palm and orange

trees and lighted up by the brightness of a tropical sun as it steals through among the ridges to the east present a picture not soon to be forgotten.

Near the middle of the bay the Puerto Rico cast anchor, for there is no wharf in this harbor, and our party separated, going ashore by fours and sixes in little rowboats.

While visiting the stores and securing relics we fell in with one, Dr. Charles E. Taylor, a most kind and genial gentleman, who helped us materially in planning our excursions about the town. By-the-way he also assured us that, notwithstanding some reports to the contrary, the people of the island are heartily in favor of American ownership.

About ten o'clock we visited the home of the Russian consul—perhaps the most attractive spot on the island. The numerous queer little summer houses overlooking the crystal waters of the bay, the gorgeous flower gardens intertwined by rows of seashells of the most delicate hues, and the graveled footpaths winding their way through verdant courtyards and to every place of interest all present a very neat and well ordered appearance. The house is built of stone in the ancient massive style. It is not large but appears commodious and comfortable.

The characteristics of the luncheon, which we enjoyed at the boarding house of our friend Dr. Taylor, were not striking. This deserves notice in contrast with what might be said of a luncheon served in Puerto Rico under similar circumstances.

In the afternoon we started by coach to the home of Mr. Monsanto, who lives to the westward perhaps three miles and who owns the hill country around a little bay in which a dry-dock will likely be placed if St. Thomas comes into the possession of the United States.

Mr. Monsanto's house is built entirely of parts of old ships and is set on posts (after the Puerto Rican fashion) about four feet high. Here and there in the cocoanut grove surrounding it are stationed fantastic human forms that were taken from ships that had been torn to pieces for their iron. Our visit to the place was very pleasant, for Mr. Monsanto and his wife seemed to take great pleasure in showing us every possible mark of respect and good-will.

The ride through the country was very tedious. The road was bad, and the clumsy old coach was drawn by a poor lifeless, little horse that aggravated us almost to the point of getting out to help.

We next visited Blue Beard's castle from the tower of which we saw Black Beard's castle and also had a magnificent view of the entire town and harbor.

This castle was all very interesting, but as the ladies preferred avoiding any possible embarrassment, we were not shown into the secret closet; so we saw neither bloodstains, bones nor jack-knives.

Soon the darkness was settling upon the town and we made our weary way back to the Puerto Rico.

The night was quiet and restful and the next morning we were aroused by the shrill announcement that we were once more in San Juan Bay.

San Juan, P. R.

Some books are drenched sands,
On which a great soul's wealth lies all in heaps,
Like a wrecked argosy. What power in books!
They mingle gloom and splendor, as I've oft,
In thundered sunsets, seen the thunder piles
Seamed with dull fire and fiercest glory-rents.
They awe me to my knees, as if I stood
In presence of a king.

The thing thou cravest so, waits in the distance,
Wrapped in the Silences, unseen and dumb.
'Tis thine to make it part of thy existence;
Live worthy of it—call—and it will come.

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

RUDYARD KIPLING

CLOY GARVER BRUMBAUGH

Reviewing the multitude of current authors, one meets with many who invite our notice and command our attention, but none more worthy than Rudyard Kipling. A man yet in his early thirties, but he has successfully passed the age of uncritical popularity and now receives that careful criticism enjoyed by none but masters. Born in Bombay in 1865, educated at Oxford, back to India, and at seventeen the sub-editor of a provincial journal is the story in brief of his early life. Raised in an atmosphere of literary culture—for his father was both an author and artist—it was only natural that Mr. Kipling should take to literature at an early age. The training was not lost for as early as his school-days at Oxford, he edited the literary exponent of his college.

Mr. Kipling's first production aside from newspaper work, a volume of short stories, appeared in his native city in 1886, and at once secured local renown. To use his own words, it was "a lean oblong docket, wire stitched to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper and secured in red tape." "At last" he says, "the book came to London with a gilt edge and a stiff back." This was soon followed by others of the same nature. "Plain Tales from the Hills" which appeared in 1890 is good example of the fiction of this period of the author's work—simply a collection of short stories teeming with the life and activity of the hill country.

Literary critics agree that Kipling's fiction reaches its highest standard in the short-story form, but his absolute familiarity with his characters and scenes makes any of his works pleasant reading.

Whoever looks to Mr. Kipling for a novel with a well defined plot will be disappointed. His only attempts in that line, "The Light that failed" and "Naulahka," were attended with no marked success. In "Kim" which appeared only last year, one does not find the elements of a novel any more than in "Plain Tales from the Hills," but like that book, it is alive with life and incident and gives us many opportunities to see into the secret life of India.

The "Jungle Book" which appeared in 1894, represents both in style and subject matter, a class entirely different from his usual style of fiction. Jungle life with its indescribable weirdness is presented in a most charming manner, a pleasing change from the barrack-room and mess with their careless, swearing "Tommies." A "Second Jungle Book" of a year later has become as popular as the first.

Throughout all Mr. Kipling's prose works, one will find much of clear, strong description and narration, and although he sometimes affects an air of deep mystery which is chafing to the average reader, the very air of expectancy holds the attention at all times.

Kipling's popularity as a poet grew less rapidly than as a writer of fiction, but once reached his place was just as secure. His poetry is now declared by some to be the most important outcome of his literary genius. His first efforts in this took the form of short snatches of rhyme which he used in connection with his fiction and attributed to imaginary sources. This small beginning grew and before long see as a result his "Barrack-room Ballads" and "Departmental Ditties" in which he depicts in all their picturesqueness, all the virtues and vices of the British soldiery. Had Kipling written nothing more than the "Barrack-

room Ballads," he would have won a place as a verse writer but not as a poet. It is undeniable that much of his verse will not last, but it is also true that there is much that is almost classical. Such works as *Gunga Din*, from which I quote can hardly be considered classic,—

"'E carried me away
To where a *dooli* lay,
An' a bullet came an' drilled the beggar through.
'E put me safe inside,
An' just before 'e died :
'I 'ope you like your drink," sez Gunga Din.
So I'll meet 'im later on
In the place where 'e has gone—
Where its' always double drill and no canteen;
'E 'll be squattin' on the coals
Givin' drink to poor damned souls,
An' I'll get a swig in hell from Gunga Din!
Din! Din! Din!
You Lazarushian-leather, Gunga Din!
Tho' I've belted you an' flayed you,
By the livin' Gawd that made you
You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din."

but on the other hand, the Recessional, perhaps his master piece is undoubtedly of the lasting kind,—

"God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget,—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget,—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

For heathen heart that put her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy People, Lord!"

One of our great daily papers in a recent editorial says—"Rudyard Kipling is sometimes difficult, often exasperating, but always careful. There is not a private citizen who stands more securely on his own feet or speaks with more freedom. If Kipling is not omniscient in his own mind, he never denies the impeachment. He speaks to praise or blame as if he were Jove himself on Mount Olympus hurling his thunder-bolts. Now he is at it again with a jeremiad that has set all England by its ears. Mr. Kipling was in South Africa early in the war and is there now, and is far from being satisfied with the way matters have been conducted. He launches into verse which in some portions is more remarkable for what is said than the manner of saying it." Perhaps that is the secret of his success,—absolute originality and freedom in writing on subjects of the day.

Although an Englishman, the American people regard Mr. Kipling with something like a feeling of ownership, nor did a continuous residence of over five years in this country tend to lessen that feeling. We would have been glad had he made the United States his permanent home, but his nature is such as will not permit of that. He is far too active to remain long in one place, but delights to exchange his quiet Vermont home for the camp life of India, or the luxurious London club life for the more active scenes of South Africa.

"Whatever else may be said of Mr. Kipling, he has done enough to display his genius and define his place with the few modern authors of originality and force."

THE BOYS

W. EMMERT SWIGART

My subject is not a new subject nor an odd one, but a thrilling subject, a subject full of activity—subject of mother's prayers, of the deep deliberation of the faculty—subject of all manner of things. There have always been boys and always will be until the old world ceases to whirl and there are no more fields to conquer—when the throb of life is dead. It is very interesting to think that every great man, every bad man has been a boy; a funny, loving, innocent rascal with dancing eyes and deepening freckles. See him as he runs over stones and through briars after that pair of vibrating, sheeny wings; see him as he sits solemnly sober, baiting his hook for trout; see him as with a yell and a splash, he hides in the "old swimming hole;" see the little gallant, helping somebody's mother across the crowded street; again see him, bruised and mangled, without a whimper die as heroically and gloriously as ever knight or sainted martyr of old.

The healthy, frolicking boy; see his virtues, pass over his faults, give him a kind word. You cannot tell what he will be. Destiny may work through him to raise up empires, to change long-established customs, to inaugurate a new era. Respect the boys.

Boys are men in cocoon as Era Elbertus says. Who would not like to turn time back and see Lincoln at twelve, poring over those figures on the wooden shovel or going twenty miles to borrow a book. By the glimmer of that wood fire see him spell out the life of Washington or struggle with some other of his few books. Then there was that young Corsican boy, one of a goodly brood, who was thin and pale and perverse, but who mastered every

phase of military science at twenty-six and who gave away empires as presents, created kings, and, made a map of Europe to suit himself. Can you not see him at Austerlitz, on his white horse a heroic figure believing in a Star, at Waterloo, the victim of fate, at St. Helena, restless and smarting under a galling imprisonment still a hero—Napoleon, sometime Emperor of the French and conqueror of Europe. See that young Hebrew, tall for his age, well formed, kindly, in favor with God and men, who at twelve confounded the dignified doctors of the temple. There must have been something in the youth of these, different from others. But was there?

The farmer-boy of yesterday, to-day is the leader of men; the street gamin dirty and unabashed, the governor of Alaska; the sickly boy of yesterday, to-day is the strong President of the United States, the man of the "strenuous life."

That young, ragged, tousled boy in the street may make a man better and stronger than your cigarette smoking dandy who lingers around the parlor or loafs around the billiard-table. "Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow." A boy's life is big with possibilities—he may make or unmake kings, change boundary lines between states, write books that will mould character or invent machines that will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

As one has said, "Be patient with the boys, you are dealing with Soul-stuff. Destiny waits just around the corner." To-day in South America there is a grand field for another conquering genius to bring order out of chaos, one to stop the petty revolutions and one who can say as did Napoleon when the Exchequer of France was in dire confusion. "The finances, I will arrange them." To-day

the far east turns to our young men, our boys, and calls on them for help. Hawaii, the Philippines, the steppes of Siberia and the valley of China each and all will feel the resistless energy of our boys.

As the boys of a nation are, so is that nation. In the olden days the boy as page and esquire followed the famous knight, the valorous paladin, and tried to emulate his deeds of daring and honor. To-day the old knightly honor and chivalry are needed just as much as in days of old. We still have hydras and monsters for the boy to try his mettle on. The boy in college or on farm, at home or abroad, can prove himself as true a hero as the boy on the battle-field of the far away Philippines.

The boy who takes an active part in all phases of college life, will most likely be the one who will come out best in future life. I can hardly imagine that the boy who takes no part in society, social, or prayer-meeting can ever become the eloquent public man, who shall move multitudes by the magic of his words. The making of the man depends upon the boy. The energetic, lively fellow, who in college tries to take part in every phase of college life and work, will be the man who can make himself a leader, a power in the future. The leaders in college life will be the leaders of the future. Why is it that staid and dignified senators, railroad presidents, famous college men, and men in all walks of life, like to renew the old boyish associations, to hear again the jokes of long ago and bind anew the love and likes of long gone days. There is a subtle charm in boyhood, a magic mantle that brightens and touches with bewitching necromancy the by-gone days of youth to them. What greater compliment could be paid to Eugene Field than that he never

lost his boyish heart and was always "one of the boys?"

Yes, we're boys,—always playing with tongue or with pen;

And I sometimes have asked, Shall we ever be men?

Shall we always be youthful, and laughing, and gay,

Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!

The stars of its winter, the dew of its May!

And when we have done with our life-lasting toys,

Dear Father, take care of thy children, *The Boys!*

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

"Our esteemed fellow-townsmen Mr. Thales of 807 Ionia Avenue was violently precipitated into an excavation in the earth's surface during one of his numerous perambulations on the afternoon of November 23rd, sustaining thereby an abrasion of epidermis from the region of the *os fontis* and a painful contusion of the *tibia*. He has since recovered sufficiently to allow the continuance of his cogitations upon the origin of the universe."

The above item of news, published in the *Miletian Semi-annual Gazette* for December, 584 B. C., was widely read throughout Europe and Asia; and because of the prominence of the subject thereof, it elicited a large number of expressions of sympathy. However a Thracian maiden, inclined to levity, remarked that the venerable gentleman of Miletus would profit by inclining his orbs of vision towards the earth instead of regarding so intently the regions of the heavens when walking. This irrelevant remark excited the indignation of the sage's friends who at once set about to vindicate him.

It was developed that the man of philosophy had seen a vision the rather startling nature of which was sufficient to account for his having become absorbed to such a degree as to tumble into the above-mentioned void. Fearing injury to his reputation among a people by whom he was already looked upon with somewhat of disfavor by reason of his speculative turn of mind, Thales before describing the contents of his remarkable revelation swore his confidants to secrecy. A recently discovered manuscript indicates how well his confidence was placed. This manuscript contains a description of his experience in Thales's own words. A literal translation of it is appended.

"I Thales, a resident of Miletus, in good standing and in the full possession of my faculties, on the afternoon of November 23, 584 B. C., being somewhat wearied with much thinking, did go to walk. And as I walked there appeared unto me a light which did take away the sight out of my eyes and I saw as in a trance. And I beheld men both Greek and barbarian in dire confusion pursuing a fantom whose name was *Gnosis*. Now as each did seem about to grasp it, it did elude his hands to appear somewhat more distant than before. And ever did it draw them on to a weary search, and each did pursue so long as his strength did last and then falling down he was seen no more.

"And there arose many lusty sons of men who did join the struggle only to die through much weariness. And there was a striving even among the men themselves; and one Heracleitus did contend in mortal combat with sturdy Parmenides and with them contended a multitude of followers. But god-like Empedocles did assuage their wrath and did implore them as one man to pursue

the seductive fantom. When the men of Athens did seem upon the point of seizing it, there arose Socrates of homely mien who threw the ranks of men into even greater confusion and gloomy Chaos reigned.

"And a voice from the earth spake and said: 'Oh Thales, this strife which thou art permitted to behold, thou hast engendered.' And I was sore afraid and would fain have run but I could not.

But even as I looked there appeared mighty warriors to lead the people and it seemed as if the hosts of mortals would overcome the fantom. My spirit did rise within me when there came a loud crash as when mighty Zeus hurls down his bolts of wrath from cloud-girt Olympus and I awoke at the bottom of a deep pit, bruised in body and confused as to my mind.

"And I Thales saw these things and do bear witness of this record, that it is true." —*Jaydee*.

Our hearts are nesting-places,
 Good or ill—
 With flocks of changeful fancies,
 Seldom still!
 Pure thoughts, like birds ascending,
 Love the light—
 But evil thoughts are sleepless
 Birds of night!
 —*William Hayne*.

PERSONALS

Ira D. Walker, '00, is assistant cashier in a bank at Berlin, Pa.

Banks Myers' pleasant smiles greeted old friends here lately.

Cora Kurtz of York, Pa., a student of 1895, is attending the special Bible term.

Lorenzo Rogers, '96, is working for the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., at Altoona.

Misses Minnie and Mabelle Leister are students in Stenography and Typewriting this term.

After a long absence, W. B. Baker, who is teaching near Tyrone, gave us a visit on Feb 8th.

Miss Della Trostle came on Feb. 7th to spend several days with her sister Anna and friends.

Miss Mabel Grubb of Ankenytown, Ohio, was here recently visiting some of the Ohio people at the college.

Flora Bowser, a student of 1900, has been giving private instruction in music among her friends in Armstrong Co., Pa.

Lizzie Howe, '85, has been conducting an interesting term of special Bible study at the Spring Run Church, Mifflin Co., Pa.

W. C. Hanawalt, '92, spent Feb. 8-9 at the college. Will has not lost any of his enthusiasm for his loved Alma Mater.

I. E. Holsinger went home on Sunday, Jan. 26th to attend his grandfather's funeral which took place the following Tuesday.

Paul Reinhart, well remembered by the students of last year, now mingles with the lively youngsters of Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Blaine Eyer, an expert musician, a brother of Ellis G. Eyer of the class of '98, now does the tuning of the pianos at the college.

Florence Baker, '00, visited the college Jan. 30th-Feb. 2. Her school house having burned she took the opportunity to come to Juniata.

Mr. and Mrs. David Reesy, of Bedford Co., Pa., visited G. W. Snively and wife last month. Mrs. Reesy was once a student at Juniata, and both enjoyed visits to the College during their stay in Huntingdon.

Russel Idleman, a student of 1894-95 is attending the Bible term. He is now a minister in his home congregation in Grant Co., W. Va.

Eld. I. J. Rosenberger of Ohio stopped here between trains on his way home from York, Pa., where he had been holding a series of meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keller of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., spent February 1st and 2nd at the college, visiting Mrs. Keller's sister, Miss Minnie Will.

On Saturday February 1st Mrs. Daniel Shuss, of Valley Mill, Bedford Co., Pa., made a short visit to her daughters Rachel Shuss and Mrs. Saylor.

Rhoda Swigart, '97, has been at her home in Mifflin Co. for several weeks. She was lately graduated by the University of Pennsylvania Training School for nurses.

E. S. Fahrney lately enjoyed a visit from his former classmate, Ellis Eyer, '98, who is a member of the firm of American Art Co., with headquarters at Shamokin, Pa.

Myrtis C. Bailey, of Camden, N. J., expresses sincere thanks for picture of Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh sent with October ECHO. Money was sent for a renewal of subscription to ECHO.

During his days of rest, Herbert Zook frequently drops in to visit friends about the college. He is now employed as postal clerk on the Pennsylvania R. R., between New York and Pittsburg.

Mr. Bruce Stuckey a young man engaged in business at Roaring Springs, Bedford Co., Pa., recently visited at the college. He expressed a kindly interest in the school and a desire to be with us in the future. The ECHO hopes that his desire may be realized.

Nancy Bennett, '99, teaching at Ore Hill, Bedford Co., Pa., had the misfortune to lose her schoolhouse by fire several weeks ago. She is conducting her work in a dwelling house near by.

Miss Elsie D. Black, lately a teacher in Montana, has identified herself with the busy workers in the Shorthand class, and also showed her appreciation of literary work by joining one of the literary societies.

D. Murray Hetrick, '95, who was obliged to discontinue his school at Mountandale, Pa. for some weeks on account of smallpox, stopped off to see old friends at the college, on his way back to his school work.

W. B. Stover has probably been the most popular person around Juniata during the last few days. Everybody likes to learn something about India and he never tires answering questions about his far away home and its dusky peoples.

B. F. Shumaker and wife, of Blain, Perry Co., Pa., are attending the entire Bible term. Mr. Shumaker is a veteran of the Army of the Potomac which he followed faithfully through the Civil War. They are at present staying with their son Alton J., '02, at No. 1808 Moore St.

Milton Bergey, '96, writes from his home, 8th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia. He is assistant superintendent of "The Pennsylvania Hospital." He says: "My three years spent at Juniata are of inestimable value to me. My feelings are expressed again and again in the words of former students published from time to time in the ECHO."

Two of our Porto Rican students have had to give up work on account of sickness. Pedro Descartes has for some time been in Brooklyn with his father who is

undergoing special treatment in a hospital there and who is at present very low. Santiago Laza has been in the sick room with rheumatism.

Mr. E. T. Harpster, who fought in the Philippines for a year and a half, became disgusted with war and is now with us pursuing the arts of peace. Mr. Harpster tells in an interesting way about his circuit of the globe, he having gone via the Suez Canal and returned via San Francisco. He fought in fourteen engagements, was wounded three times, and still carries a rifle ball in his leg.

ITEMS

Whew! I'm most froze.

Senior, got your thesis done?

Don't leave the hall doors open.

If you are cold, sit on the radiator.

What is so rare as a sledding party in January?

How would you like to pay the coal bill?

Be kind and polite to the Bible students among us.

Remember what Franklin said and retire promptly.

The etymology of the word sophomore is "a wise fool."

The folks at home would appreciate a copy of "The ECHO."

Prof. Swigart recently closed a series of meetings at Ardenheim.

The Gym classes are about our only means of exercise just now.

Father Time has at last caught up with the Seniors. (1902).

A new folding Quaker bath cabinet has been placed in the Cottage.

Where is that fire hose that was to come? We should be prepared for emergencies.

Don't you pity the Mount Union people who have to come up here on these cold mornings?

Some schools might have a "stag party" but Juniata is ahead of the times and has a "doe party."

The Sophomores have finished History, Trigonometry and Chemistry and now are on advanced work.

The first great blizzard of the season came with the first of the month. It made a great bluster and blow.

The Juniors have finished Political Economy and are working on Sociology, using Giddings' Elements of Sociology as a guide.

The college half-year was up February 10th and now the college people are working at different work from that of the first year.

The members of the Mediæval and Modern History class are writing theses on the different phases of the French Revolution.

During the early part of January the town was well patrolled to catch firebugs, but for some time we have had no incendiary fires.

Mr. Shumaker, at present, is president of the Normal English Seniors. The Seniors are trying to adopt a pin and also a motto.

Along about the twenty-first of January, we had most miserable weather. Squalls, rain, snow, sleet, and slush all added to our discomfort and gloom.

Saturday, February 1st, will be long remembered around Juniata on account of the many sleigh rides taken. Nearly ev-

ery one has had his turn at this pleasure.

A fund has already been started to build a new society hall which is our next needed building here. Persons wishing to contribute should see Miss Emma Keeny.

There is a large supply of German dictionaries in the Book Room and German is almost a part of the college vernacular. You can often hear German on the halls.

"The student who knows not and knows that he knows not, but thinks that he can keep the professor from knowing that he knows not, is deluded. Smile on him."

One of the Students' Hall boys went through the ice on the dam on January 15th, but fortunately the water was not deep and he only received a wetting. Beware the dam.

The canceled note, showing date of payment, framed and hanging in the library bears testimony to the fact that Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh actually donated the Cassel Library to the college.

Over one hundred college hill people attended the famous lecture on "The Man of Galilee," given in the Presbyterian Church by the Hon. Geo. R. Wendling.

The old and stubborn question of chapel ventilation has at last been partially solved. The transoms and transom regulators make ventilation now possible and improve the looks of the chapel at the same time.

Some of the boys go clear down to Stone Creek to skate, and although it is a long distance, yet the fine skating generally repays them. Stone Creek is a happy place during the winter months and great crowds go there.

The Lyceum met last on January 16th, when a program on the modern poets, Kipling, Stedman, Van Dyke, and Field, was given. Miss Bassett gave that dramatic selection, "The Man Without a Country" almost entire.

The Sophomores will take up the study of Shakespeare and contemporary dramatists the latter half of the year. Dr. Sykes' lectures are well attended, especially the lecture on "The Merchant of Venice" given in the college.

There was recently placed in the Library a Globe-Wernicke card index case finished in natural oak and with two hundred inches of card space. It is so arranged that additional cases may be added to it at any time. We hope that in the near future, we may add another to this one.

The steady click, click of the practice room has been increased by the addition of a new Remington typewriter. Our students of that department now can supply your needs in that line on their new Remington machine. An exhibition of its work can be seen at the class room, 131 Fourth Ladies.

The prize books awarded to the Orientals for winning the inter-society debate are on the Library counter. They are: Thoughts for Every Day Living by Babcock, Black Rock and The Sky Pilot by Connor, Winsome Womanhood by Miss Sauter and Christ and Life by Robert Speer.

A social of an hour's length is being held on every Saturday evening during these Winter months in the Library Reading room. A crackling fire in the grate, a few screens, a dozen Japanese lanterns, a few little games on the tables, together with some music combine to make the occasion quite happy.

Have you ever studied those pictures of English and American poets in the Library? If you haven't you should. There are nineteen pictures and they were given to the Library, as were many more of its valuable possessions, by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.

We have waited long and patiently for the new Gym, but now we can say that it will be occupied by regular classes before this paper is read by the ECHO subscribers. The new hot-air plants are already in and heat the building for the carpenters to work. Our Gym will be a thing of beauty and we will all be proud of it.

Two representatives from the Faculty have been appointed as censors and collaborators for each society. The purpose is to foster a higher type of literary work throughout and already the efforts of the Faculty members are telling. Profs. Hodges and Johnson work for the Wahneetas, and Profs. Myers and Wakefield for the Orientals.

The students in the Academy Course can hardly organize as classes, so they have organized the Academy Club, with Miss Cora Myers as president. Their colors are pink and green. In the future they expect to give some kind of a public programme. There are between thirty and forty members of the club, which meets monthly.

We are much pleased to note that the class room of the Shorthand department has lately been the recipient of several fine pictures donated by the Smith Premier and Remington typewriter companies. They not only add beauty to the room, but show that our school is keeping apace of the times by being in close touch with the best machines the typewriting world has to offer.

It was almost pathetic the way the boys were roused from their slumbers by the elusive fire-bell on some cold January nights. The fire drill arrangements were very elaborate and not only the patrolling of the college halls was planned for, but also the whole west end of Huntingdon. Forsooth they would be brave fire-bugs who would dare to try to pass our unarmed, shivering patrol.

Sometime ago the members of the Lyceum learned indirectly that a challenge for an intercollegiate debate had been sent to Juniata by Susquehanna University, located at Selinsgrove, Pa. On their recommendation, the Faculty reported favorably on the matter and at present Susquehanna is preparing a formal challenge. If we can arrange for such a debate, we will take up the subject of debating in dead earnest.

On the 17th day of the month of January the "Puerto Rican Club" was formed at Juniata with eight charter members. They have a printed Constitution and By-Laws, which express the purpose, functions, and duties of the club. Although there may be honorary members, yet it is for the primary good of the Puerto Ricans. They wish to promote a fraternal spirit among each other and so have formed this club for their mutual good.

Six delegates will represent Juniata at the Students' Convention in Toronto, the delegation consisting of Miss Detweiler and Messrs Blough, Pittenger, Fahrney, J. W. Swigart, and Emmert Swigart. The students are sending two and the rest have volunteered. Perhaps also a member of the Faculty will be present. This meeting will be attended by delegates from over four hundred colleges. Our delegates will be gone a little over a week.

Mr. N. J. Brumbaugh who was formerly in the wholesale business in St. Louis, but who now holds a government position in Washington, D. C., gave for the benefit of the Gymnasium fund, a miscellaneous assortment of goods, left from his business. We can now secure fine toilet soap at the book-room at wholesale prices and in the store-room are stacks of cans, tea, extracts, shoe-polish, etc. It made quite a bulky gift, for which we heartily thank Mr. Brumbaugh.

During the early part of the term many attended the parlor socials and the jolly hum of conversation tried to rival the music of the college songs, but now we have a plan by which the parlor is not so crowded. A system has been devised by which each table will entertain three others once a term and be entertained three times. These Tuesday and Thursday evening socials, although only three-quarters of an hour long, promote social life in its more dignified and refined forms.

It is actually a fact that there is less sickness this winter than formerly. The Gym and Mr. Yoder are the causes. Mrs. Coble, of course, has had some little cases all along, but just colds, although several of the Porto Ricans have had rheumatism. Miss Pittenger has had to be kept in a closed room for some time on account of trouble with her eyes. Dr. Sears has had to visit her as often as twice a day. Miss Grace Hodges has also been kept in for some time on account of a very stubborn cold.

The College Library is being catalogued according to the system originated by Melvil Dewey, of the New York State Library. The plan is known as the Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index. By this system the books are numbered and labelled accord-

ing to their subjects. A complete list of authors, titles, and subjects is entered on catalogue cards and arranged under one alphabet in a case provided for the purpose. The books are arranged on the shelves by their numbers and new ones may be added or old ones withdrawn without affecting the relative position or the circulation.

About two years ago Charles G. Sower, great-great-grand-son of the famous Christopher Sower, who was such a leader in our church, gave the fac-simile copy of the Codex Alexandrenies, to the library. This fac-simile copy published in 1879, is valued at about one hundred and twenty-five dollars. It contains the New Testament and Clementine Epistles and is one of the three great codices of the world. The original is in the British Museum and is "certainly the most valuable book in the almost priceless list of the possessions under the control of the Chief Librarian." "The value of the Codex would be at least half a million sterling (in our money \$2,500,000) and there is no knowing but that the bidding might force it to an even larger figure" than the conservative one I have named. If you haven't taken any notice of it yet, go and bestir yourself. A great many of us do not know of even the good things we do have.

Dr. Syke's Lecture

Saturday evening, January 25, Frederick Henry Sykes, M. A., Ph. D., gave a lecture on "The Shakspeare Comedy, Merchant of Venice" in the chapel, which was attended by a large audience. This is one of a series of six that Mr. Sykes is giving in Huntingdon at the present time. In his talk he compared Shakespere with Marlowe and Moliere, speaking of the relation of the dramatist

and the painter in the grouping of characters. He showed very plainly that the dramatic interest of the Merchant of Venice centres in Shylock and Portia. The attitude of the Elizabethans towards the Jews was keenly set forth. Contemporary records, trials, and plays were also spoken of. The relation of Marlowe's Jew of Malta and The Merchant of Venice is very interesting. The lecture was followed by illustrations of portraits of the contemporaries and friends of Shakspeare, the stage, and scenes of the play, thus adding much interest. Mr. Sykes is a very pleasing talker and has perfect control of his audience.

Sleighing Parties

The long wished for snow has at last fallen and the merry jingle of the bells is heard continually. Scarcely was there sufficient for use until arrangements were made for sledding parties. Mr. Henderson entertained a few of his classmates and others at his home Thursday evening, Jan. 30. A very pleasant time is reported.

Saturday evening of the same week a party visited the home of Miss Mabel Stryker at Alexandria. After all were thoroughly warmed by the blazing fireplace, a delicious oyster supper was served. The evening was spent in games and general amusement. Prof. and Mrs. Hodges being chaperons, the crowd was one of the happiest.

Prof. and Mrs. Saylor also chaperoned a party to Alexandria the same evening. Before starting however they notified the proprietor of the Juniata House of that place of their coming and he on their arrival had prepared for them a very delicate supper.

Miss Stryker entertained a second party on Tuesday evening of the following

week. All were well pleased with their trip. The same evening a crowd started for Sunset park where they were kindly received and entertained by the hotel proprietor at that place who also delighted them with a well set table.

A Plea for Peace

On Saturday February 8th, it was the pleasure of the people of College Hill to hear the venerable Friend Samuel Morris and Friend Stanley Yarnall, Haverfordian classmate of Professor I. Harvey Brumbaugh, in their presentation of strong reasons for universal political, social, and industrial peace. These two gentlemen are members of the Peace Association of the Society of Friends. The Friends, or Quakers more commonly known, have continuously and from the beginning advocated unconditional peace. First setting themselves right as a religious society on this question, they have labored zealously in many ways, in many lands, and on many occasions to accomplish a cessation of war as well as its prevention. Although not a large body, yet they have had vast influence in shaping and preserving the sentiment of peace, as many kings, princes, presidents and statesmen could testify if they should choose to confess. The influence of the Friends in this work is strong evidence of the power of minorities even in the great problems and among the great nations of the world, and the force which seems to attach to the plea of these people on this question arises largely from the fact that their own lives are permeated with the principle which they advocate. It is not unfair to claim that much of the spirit which to-day manifests itself in Peace Commissions, Arbitration Boards, and International Alliances has been conceived by the Friends and other bodies that profess the prin-

ciple of peace, during past decades until the world should be ready to make the principle practical on a large scale. Friends Morris and Yarnall were among those of kindred spirit while on College Hill. The Dunker Brethren have also stood for this principle from the very beginning of the church's history. They have not been so active as the Friends in advocating the principle among legislators and executives, but they have always made the principle prominent in their teachings. No member was ever taken into the church without first having committed himself on this point. As the church takes on more vigorous policies in other regards, it may not be unreasonable to presume that she will also make more bold in her denunciation of war and in her consequent advocacy of peace.

THE COLLEGE WORLD

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler has been chosen president of Columbia University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Seth Low.

Prof. A. G. Harkness of Brown University has been selected as professor of Latin in the American School of Classical Studies at Rome for the ensuing year.

"The Value of a College Education in Music," in the *Lesbian Herald*, is an article helpfully suggestive to those even who do not belong to the musical world.

The annual report of the treasurer of Harvard College for the year ending July 31, 1901, shows that the invested funds of that university amount to \$13,119,538.61.

We would urge students to read our exchanges. We should learn what our neighboring colleges are doing, for it would inspire us to put forth our best efforts.—*Rays of Light*.

While the news of this department is gathered from many sources, there is so much of indebtedness to the *Lafayette* for the news of this issue, that special acknowledgment is felt to be necessary.

The sum of \$1,000 has been given to Yale University by Samuel Arthur Galpin, of the class of '70, to establish an annual Latin prize in memory of his father, Mr. Samuel H. Galpin, of the class of '35.

Senator Depew has introduced a bill in the Senate to establish the University of the United States. It will be for post-graduate work, and will make use of the Government scientific collections, libraries and laboratories.

At the ninth annual debate between Yale and Princeton, held at Princeton last month, Yale won with the negative of the question: "*Resolved*, That the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Has Been Justified."

An editorial of deep significance is one in the *Haverfordian* on the student of means compared with his poorer neighbor. The application of the law of cause and effect is seen here by those who may never have thought of it in this connection before.

The Senior class at Harvard has elected a colored man, R. C. Bruce, as class orator. Bruce is the son of B. K. Bruce, formerly senator from Mississippi, and register of the treasury. He is one of the best orators and debaters that Harvard has ever had.

During the year 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave away \$40,000,000. These gifts include \$10,000,000 to the Scottish universities, \$10,000,000 to the United States for a national university, \$7,000,000 for a technical institute in Pittsburg, \$5,000,000, for libraries in New York,

\$4,000,000 to former Carnegie employees, and various public libraries.

Many of the Greek letter fraternities have decided to hold their conventions at Chicago during the Olympic games and aid the celebration by every means in their power. On account of the wide interest of college men in the 1904 carnival, the International Olympian Games Association extended an invitation to the Greek letter fraternities, and at a meeting held in Chicago on Saturday, favorable resolutions were adopted. Twenty-one of the fraternities were represented.

Franklin and Marshall is to have a new biological department, a gift of Mr. Paul Wolff, of Pittsburg, a member of the Board of Trustees. The cost of the equipment of this department, which consists of a laboratory for general biology, bacteriology, physiology, and embryology, will be in the neighborhood of \$5000. The department is to be known as the "B. Wolff, Jr., Biological Department," named in memory of Mr. Wolff's father, a late member of the Board of Trustees.

The New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools has been working for several years to secure uniformity in college entrance examinations. A similar association in the Middle States and Maryland last June brought about a series of uniform examinations for admission to any college in the association. An effort is being made to have these two combine, which will secure uniformity throughout New England, the Middle States, and Maryland, if brought to a successful issue. Other advantages than mere uniformity do not seem, however, to have been gained in this scheme, as "the papers given last June are in general not much improvement on the average college paper, and are certainly not easier."

Juniata

Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XI. No. 3

MARCH, 1902

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Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Winchester.....		7 30		2 15	6 50	
Martinsburg.....		8 15		3 02	7 35	
Hagerstown.....	6 50	9 00	12 20	3 50	8 22	10 15
Greencastle.....	7 11	9 22	12 42	4 14	8 44	10 35
Mercersburg.....		8 00	10 10	3 30		
Chambersburg.....	7 34	9 45	1 05	4 45	9 06	10 56
Waynesboro.....	7 05		12 00	3 35		
Shippensburg.....	7 53	10 05	1 25	5 06	9 24	11 14
Newville.....	8 10	10 23	1 42	5 25	9 44	11 30
Carlisle.....	8 30	10 44	2 03	5 50	10 06	11 51
Mechanicsburg.....	8 50	11 06	2 23	6 11	10 28	12 11
Dillsburg.....	7 52		1 40	5 10		
Arrive—						
Harrisburg.....	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 30	10 48	12 30
Arrive—						
Philadelphia.....	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	4 25
New York.....	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
Baltimore.....	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15
	M	P M	P M	P M	A M	A M

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows: Leave Chambersburg 6:00 a. m., leave Carlisle 5:45 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 8:15 p. m.; leave Mechanicsburg 6:08 a. m., 7:29 a. m., 8:12 a. m., 1:04 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:36 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 8:37 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	1	3	5	7	9
	P M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Baltimore.....	11 55	4 49	8 50	12 00	4 35
New York.....	7 55	12 10		9 00	2 55
Philadelphia.....	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	15 30
	*A.M.	*A.M.	†A.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Harrisburg.....	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25
Dillsburg.....			12 40	4 05	
Mechanicsburg.....	5 20	8 16	12 05	3 48	8 46
Carlisle.....	5 42	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08
Newville.....	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29
Shippensburg.....	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47
Waynesboro.....		10 37	2 05	5 35	
Chambersburg.....	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07
Mercersburg.....	8 15	10 47		5 55	
Greencastle.....	7 05	10 00	1 55	5 21	10 30
Hagerstown.....	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 44
Martinsburg.....	8 24	11 10		6 29	
Arrive—					
Winchester.....	9 10			7 15	
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Chambersburg and intermediate stations at 5:15 p. m., for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9:37 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 11:07 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

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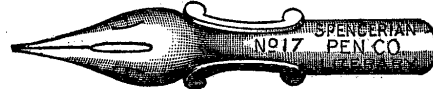
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Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH, 1902

No. 3

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

ADDRESS BY R. A. ZENTMYER, '82, AT THE OPENING OF THE GYMNASIUM, MARCH 1ST.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, Ladies and Gentlemen:— I feel myself highly honored in being permitted to participate in the exercises at this occasion; and to help celebrate the attainment of another desire, the supplying of another need of this Institution. To me the erection and equipment of this building are deeply significant. It is a recognition of the fact that the proper development of the physical nature of the collegian is no longer a matter of choice but of necessity; and that the round-shouldered, narrow-chested student is passing out of the colleges and other institutions of learning, never to return. Our new ideal student is a man or woman fully developed, trained and equipped, physically, mentally and morally, for the conflicts of life; with strong frame, tireless muscles and steady nerves; and whose views of life will not be clouded through the effects of a torpid liver, a weak heart, or an over-worked digestion. That this is already true, and particularly of the gentler sex, needs no

further proof than that I cite you to the heroines of the more recent works of fiction as compared with those of a decade or two ago. And just as the ideas for which this building stands become more prevalent will the people of this country reach a stage of physical perfection entirely beyond that heretofore attained in this or any other country, and which only the future can measure.

In these early days of the twentieth century, in spite of all our boasted democracy, we hear a great deal of talk about "Paternalism." As to the exact meaning of the term as generally used, there is some uncertainty, but it seems to convey the idea of a fatherly interest and care, such as a parent might bestow upon a favored child; and implies a reciprocal regard. We have among us not a few who spend much effort in the tracing of their ancestry from the time of William the Conqueror, or, failing of that, at least from the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, and whose sole delight is to proclaim the more or less illustrious deeds of their forbears. This may be all right and proper in its way, provided that the object of it is the preparation of a model of excellence which they essay to imitate,

or a figure of warning which they seek to avoid. That it is a good thing to be born of worthy parents perhaps no one will gainsay and Henry Ward Beecher puts that first in his list of the requirements which go to make up the equipment of him who would start right in the race of life; and Dr. Winship in his comparison of the Jukes-Edwards families shows most conclusively the advantages of a reputable ancestry and the handicap of a disreputable one. It is perhaps equally true, however, that there are families which have had an illustrious record; but of which it may be said that they are like that most common and highly esteemed tuber, the potato, *the best part under the ground*. But this is the exception and we cannot get away from the conclusion that ancestry bequeathes to posterity either a curse or a blessing in the traits which are transmitted.

What a debt we owe, then, to the parent or parents who have endowed us with those richer and fuller traits and characteristics, and how little can we do to reciprocate the interest and affection which have been lavished upon us and which have hedged us about through all our existence. The son or daughter who fails to keep in mind those obligations or who refuse to attempt the discharge of them may well be called an ingrate. The instances of this kind are so few that they make but slight show in the grand total of our debt of gratitude: the discordant note in the great harmony of praise and appreciation so weak that it is not heard in the magnificent chorus. Whether the son or daughter be at home or far away, there is joy in the heart of father and mother over each word of success which is borne to them; and none the less is there a similar feeling in the heart of each true and loyal son and

daughter over each evidence of increased or even continued strength and vigor which come to their parents, while each mark of material prosperity is the occasion of felicitation.

To-night, we, some of the children who have gone away from home, come back to join with the younger sisters and brothers yet here, in the general rejoicing over the continued,—nay, the increased vigor—of our literary mother. The world admires and humbles itself before the person who *does something*; and as we look back over the past quarter century of the history of this college, we recognize the fact that it *has done something*. Time will not permit us to enumerate; but we can say in the light of the experiences of the years past that we do not regret our adoption into the family; and we as sincerely trust that as the Institution looks over her many children she may not have any greater reason to regret the providence which led so many of us to her door. Although years and miles separate many of us from this place, yet we cannot divorce ourselves from the influences which surrounded and permeated us during the time of our sojourn here. I like the trade mark of that Boston firm whose wares are the delight of at least all the women of this college,—“Name on every piece,”—and which fitly expresses the thought I would convey. Whether we will or not, we bear with us the stamp of the college in which we have dwelt.

To every alumnus of this college it is a matter of vital importance as to whether the previous standard of excellence is maintained or not, for the worth of the degrees which have been conferred depends not so much on what the institution *was* as what it *is*. In this day of purchased titles and complimentary degrees, when in self-defense the reputable

institutions of learning are called on to adopt some method by which they may "know their own" and by which the world may know them, it becomes more than ever necessary that a high standard be maintained. Though an alumnus were animated by no higher motive than that of entire selfishness, yet were it well for him to assist in sustaining the institution upon whose roll his name appears.

That the effort of the alumni of the various institutions of the country toward the sustaining of the same is not a weak nor a sporadic one, finds ample evidence in the news columns of every college periodical, as well as of the daily press. No matter how mature we may become we never get far beyond that childish idea which prompts us to bestow upon the object of our affection some gift or thing of value, and the measure of this is only the strength of our feeling and the amount of our possessions. Were the former our only guide, then would we soon see the slopes of College Hill dotted with the dozen or more buildings which its growth demands and for which you have been looking so expectantly.

But what does the future promise? As has been heretofore stated in your presence, this college has passed beyond the most critical period of its existence, and were I to give free rein to my imagination I could perhaps paint a picture of the years to come which would enable us to see the day of small things—the days and nights of struggle and disappointment; the times of uncertainty and doubt—in their true relation to the more glorious, if not more honorable, days that are to come; a picture of the continually lengthening rank of those whose ideals in life and conceptions of the true worth of being are due to the influences here exerted, and who are proud to call her

"Mother," and of the days when not only her sons and daughters, but her sons' sons and daughters shall rise up and call her blessed.

A SPRING PRESCRIPTION

My pallid friend, is your pulse beating low?
Does the red wine of life too sluggishly flow?
Set it spinning through every tingling vein,
By outdoor work, till you feel once again
Like giving a cheery schoolboy shout—
Get out!

Are you morbid, and, like the owl in the tree.
Do you gloomily hoot at what you can't see?
Perhaps now, instead of being so wise,
You are only looking through jaundiced eyes;
Perhaps you are bilious, or getting too stout—
Get out!

Out in the air where fresh breezes blow
Away all the cobwebs that sometimes grow
In the brains of those who turn from the light
To all gloomy thoughts instead of the bright.
Contend with such foes and put them to rout—
Get out!

—Anon.

COMUS—A DISCUSSION

The masque, *Comus*, was written during the stay with his father at Horton in Buckinghamshire, England, before Milton was thirty years of age, immediately after having been graduated from Cambridge.

As to where he acquired the material for the plot critics disagree. Tradition tells us that Alice Egerton and her brothers were once lost in Haywood Forest hard by Ludlow Castle, where this play was presented; that the sister and brothers became in some manner separated; and that this incident suggested the plot to Milton. Some claim that he is indebted to Ben Johnson, Hendrik Vander Putten, and George Peele whose works naturally seem to have been very suggestive of the different qualities, character of the play and the plot. Nevertheless, whether he imitated or not, or to whom

he is indebted he has only borrowed to improve.

This production was composed for the inauguration of the Earl of Bridgewater as President of the Council of Wales and Lord Lieutenant of North and South Wales and of the countries on the Welsh border. It appears that the Earl received this appointment during the summer of sixteen hundred and thirty-one, and that he was not inaugurated until the autumn of the third year following. The different characters are: The Attendant Spirit afterwards in the habit of Thyrsis—played by Henry Lawes, who wrote the music for the occasion; Comus, with his crew—player's name unknown, evidently a good one; The Lady—played by Miss Alice Egerton: First and Second Brothers—played by Viscount Brackley and Mr. Thomas Egerton respectively; and Sabrina, the nymph—player unknown, but necessarily an accomplished singer.

By a masque we understand a production of a dramatical nature in which mythological deities, shepherdesses, or personifications of the virtues were personated by actors.

Comus is the son of Bacchus and Circe. Bacchus, being the god of wine, signifies Drunkenness; Circe, noted for a knowledge of subtle poisons, signifies Temptation; hence Comus is significant of Revelry, the result of the Combination—Drunkenness and Temptation.

The play begins with a scene in a dense forest and with the Attendant Spirit speaking descriptive of his heavenly and starry mansion, and of his mission to guide lonely passengers on their way through this dense forest protecting them from evil disposed spirits, such as Comus and Circe. He speaks of Neptune as ruler over the isles and finally specifies the particular island of Great Britain and ends by paying the Earl a compli-

ment. To be useful the Spirit must cast aside his heavenly garb and attire himself in a swain's costume. Approaching footsteps startle him and he vanishes.

It is in the dead of night. Every virtue opposed to Comus and his crew has disappeared from the scene—Rigour, Advice, Strict Age, Sour Severity. He and his horrid looking, riotous monsters, claiming to be too pure to play by day, come upon the scene to begin their "rites." Comus calls out to his companions "come, knit hands and beat the ground in a light fantastic round."

Suddenly he perceives a prospective victim near him. Ordering his subjects to repair to hiding places, he fills the atmosphere with his "dazzling spells." He steps aside to await developments. The lady enters thinking this to be the spot whence came the sound of merry making. She reasons that the Brothers either ventured too far or were overtaken by the darkness, and resolves to call them by singing. Comus almost overcome by her singing, and taking advantage of her fear and embarrassment introduces himself in a flattering way to her but fails to impress her. He by a series of questions and false statements has her, trusting in Providence, consent to his helping her find her brothers, or a cottage as a place of rest during the night.

The Brothers hoping to find her are in great anxiety. The Second Brother doubting while the Elder is inclined "to hope rather than fear." He thinks her pure enough to overcome any evil.

"Virtue could see to do what Virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon

Were in the flat sea sunk. And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,

That in the various bustle of resort,
Were all to-ruffled, and sometimes impaired."

The Second Brother disbelieves this, but the Elder, by means of his strong philosophical arguments and statements convinces him. During their discussion the Attendant Spirit joins them as Thyrsis. He tells them of the sister's whereabouts and how to release her without their being overcome by the "wily trains" of Comus. They proceed to effect her release and the scene changes to the Palace of Comus where Comus and The Lady are engaged in debate.

The Lady finds that she has been deceived and attempts to rise indicative of leaving when Comus boastingly commands her to remain seated, and at the same time overpowers her physical organism. She informs him that he can not touch her inner nature even though the corporal has been overcome. In every way he tries to cheer her and have her taste of his enticing cup but she refuses saying:

"Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. None
But such as are good men can give good things;
And that which is not good is not delicious
To a well-governed and wise appetite."

What follows is mostly a dialogue between Vice and Virtue. The climax of the play is here reached where the lady declares that Virtue scarcely allows her to speak in this filthy atmosphere and vile company, but she strongly rebukes Comus thus:

"Thou hast nor ear, nor soul, to apprehend
The subline notion and high mystery
That must be uttered to unfold the sage
And serious doctrine of Virginity,
And thou art worthy that thou shouldst not
know
More happiness than this thy present lot.
Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence;

Thou art not fit to hear thyself convinced.
Yet, should I try, the uncontrolled worth
Of this pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence
That dumb things would be moved to sympathize,
And the brute Earth would lend her nerves,
and shake,
Till all thy magic structures, reared so high,
Were shattared into heaps o'er thy false head."

Still he tries to influence her, and further developments on the part of Comus are suspended by the Spirit and Brothers appearing on the scene. Comus escapes taking with him the wand which the Spirit commanded the Brothers to seize, thus leaving The Lady "chained in alabaster." There remains but one way to release The Lady and that is to call upon Sabrina, goddess of the Severn. The Spirit implores her aid by means of a song and in like manner she responds. She says her duty is "to help ensnared chastity" and immediately makes the spell to lose its hold. The Spirit compliments Sabrina who returns to her river home while the Spirit hurries off with The Lady to her home.

"Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device."

The scene now changes to Ludlow Palace where the Spirit addresses the shepherds and presents the children to their parents. With the Spirit epilozing the play is ended.

This is only a brief outline of the poem. Were one to go into detail on this excellent work a volume might be written. Critics have said had he written nothing save Comus he still would retain his place among The English writers as second to Shakespeare. Had Milton had wit and humor equal to that which Shakespeare possessed he would have excelled him. Milton's thoughts are almost inaccessible to the average reader, since most persons are unacquainted with the characteristics

of the learning of his age, not having lived in the myths of the ancients as he lived in them. Comus is mythological almost to the line, which makes it a critical study for the average reader. One of the most striking examples is in the song of the Spirit to Sabrina.

"Listen and appear to us,
In the name of great Oceanus,
By the earth-shaking Neptune's mace,
And Tethys' grave majestic face;
By hoary Nereus' wrinkled look,
And the Carpathian wizard's hook;
By scaly Triton's winding shell,
And old soothsaying Glaucus' spell,
By Leucothea's lovely hands,
And her son that rules the strands;
By Thetis' tinsel-slippered feet,
And the songs of Sirens sweet;
By dead Parthenope's dear tomb
And fair Ligea's golden comb."

Milton introduces these mythological characters so freely and easily that they seem to grow as it were, into the composition. He evidently had a vast knowledge of mythology and knew how to use it in the forming of a production. References are also made to certain passages of the scriptures, as:

"Yet some there be that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden key
That opes the palace of eternity,"

alluding to Mat. 16: 19.

Nowhere in the poem do we have a direct description of any one of the principal characters, but from their speeches we can not help but form a picture of them as they appear. The Puritan ideas of Milton shine out at different times in the poem. We know that Milton always held himself on rather a high plane of life; an intimation of this is given when "It is for homely features to keep home." One would naturally infer that he was not overly sympathetic, but rather held that where a man be born in life there let him stay in that condition; however,

over and against that stands some other more powerful lines indicative of his spirit:

"The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

Milton not only made great demands upon himself, but upon all who came in contact with him. He seems to breathe this determined spirit into his characters especially into the Elder Brother when he dares to attack the riotous monster, Comus. The Lady is similarly possessed when Comus tries to tempt her. Milton points out very clearly in the career of The Lady how Chastity, Purity, and Virginity being innocent may be deceived, yet not robbed of their chaste possessions, i. e.,

"The courage never to submit or yield
And what is else not to be overcome."

I take it that the value of the work lies not more in its literary merits than in its moral expositions. We need not wonder at the moral attributes of this production if we bear in mind the character of the composer. Some one has said: "You can not find in all history so perfect an example of man who lived so wholly above the vulgarities and annoyances of life, and yet at the same time shirked no duty, however distasteful, that came to him; never once turned aside from his lofty ideas; never once yielded to discouragement, but turned his very trials, his obstacles, his sorrows, into steppingstones of glory." Yet this poem is a treasure from a literary point of view, no matter what merits it possesses along other lines. There is much sameness of composition from a metrical standpoint, yet the change in the character of the mythology keeps it from becoming monotonous. It has been criticised on the ground that it was a lyric and naturally light. Notice care-

fully the last few lines, which fairly represent the entire poem and you are immediately convinced that the quality of shallowness is not contained in this production:

"Mortals, that would follow me,
Love Virtue; she alone is free.
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the sphery chime;
Or, if Virtue feeble were,
Heaven itself would stoop to her."

J. P. K.

THE TORONTO CONVENTION

J. M. BLOUGH

The largest student convention ever held in the world, and no doubt that will be held for some years to come, was held in the city of Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2 inclusive. This was the fourth meeting of its kind in America, held under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions—a movement of about fifteen years' growth. The entire number of accredited delegates in attendance was 2955, of which number 2296 were students and 212 were professors representing 465 higher institutions of learning from all parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Among the remainder were 107 returned missionaries who added much to the value, interest and enthusiasm of the Convention by their stirring addresses and strong appeals.

All these strangers to Toronto were hospitably entertained by the Christian people of the city. Many thanks for the kindnesses shown us and for the hospitality of the Christian homes which contributed so largely to our happiness during our stay in the city. Toronto, the City of Churches, has well won its reputation as being one of the best, if not the best, cities of its size on the American continent.

The platform meetings of the Convention, every morning and evening, were held in the Massey Music Hall which has a seating capacity of about 5000. In the evening this hall could by no means accommodate the crowds which assembled, so overflow meetings were held in two large churches for which speakers were provided. In the afternoon conferences for special purposes were held around in the different churches and formed an important feature of the Convention.

Equal to the occasion were the speakers who appeared on the platform from time to time. Their messages burned into the soul and gave evidence of remarkable interest in, and consecration for, saving the world for Christ. Some of the principal speakers were John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, John Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, L. D. Wishard, J. M. Thoburn, Harlan P. Beach, J. Ross Stevenson, E. E. Chivers, Mr. Underwood and Mr. Jayes. John R. Mott, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who made an evangelistic tour around the world visiting especially among the missionaries and students of Japan, China, India and Ceylon, returned in time to be chairman of this convention. His worldwide experience, his wonderful power and personality gave an importance and interest to the meeting almost beyond expression. Mr. Speer and Mrs. Taylor were especially effective in promoting the spirituality of the Convention and in making one realize the need of greater consecration to the service of our Lord. Mr. Jayes was the special delegate sent across the stormy Atlantic to represent the British Movement at this American Convention. This is significant, because it shows the common interest in a common cause of the leading nations of the world. What influence this Convention

must have in uniting in the most intimate relations Canadians and Americans! In this work of evangelizing the world there should not be a boundary between Christian nations, but a glorious union of effort in an enterprise so grand.

The Student Volunteer Movement has for its motto, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation," and about this purpose cling all its efforts. To realize the thought of this motto was this Convention held, all these delegates sent, these speeches delivered. Who cannot enter heartily into such a purpose? You may not indorse all the means to this end, yet what Christian would not rejoice to see all the world evangelized in his own generation? This Convention emphasized the great need of this being done, and the very urgent demand *now* to enter and possess the land for God. It is more easily done now than it will be in five or ten years. Civilization is spreading; superstition must flee; Christianity should by all means be given to these open minds before a worse condition befall them.

If this world is to be evangelized, it must be done for the most part by the students of our colleges, by the young men and women of power, culture, intelligence, zeal and Christian spirit. How inspiring and impressive to see over 2000 college men and women meet day by day in a religious meeting which has for its object the eternal good of the souls of all men. What possibilities lie in their grasp! What wonderful influence they may wield in the centers of education! Willing, earnest laborers are entering the service. Yet this is not enough. Some may urge that it is impossible to realize the thought of the motto because we do not have the resources. This Convention made the emphatic declaration that it is possible. The Christian church to-day

has all the resources at hand she needs: men, money, machinery, prayer, God, Holy Spirit, Jesus Christ. All the church needs to do is to arouse to activity and do what God expects and has made possible for her to do.

Another point that was emphasized is the importance of the study of missions in a college education. No one is truly educated who is ignorant of the mission world, its needs, its difficulties, its workers, its accomplishments, and most of all its demands upon the individual himself. There is systematic study and reading about missions among a large number of students, but the majority know practically nothing. It is one of the most useful studies that can be pursued, and should not be passed by carelessly.

The closing hour of the Convention impressed itself deeply upon our minds. All the volunteers who expect to sail within the next twelve months were asked to rise, tell where they are going and why. At least 100 young men and women arose, happy in the thought of serving their Lord and converting the heathen, ready to sacrifice all necessary for the good of humanity, even to step into the places of their martyred brothers and sisters in China. While they remained standing prayer was offered in their behalf, and the quartet sang "Speed Away."

Long to be remembered is the Toronto Convention and far and wide over the 22 countries represented will go its influence for years to come. We hope it may be for good and only for good.

PERSONALS

John Elder, '01, recently paid Juniata a short visit.

Miss Mabel Buck visited her old friends at the College last month.

Lawrence Ruble was confined to his room for a few days with rheumatism.

Miss Anna E. Smith of Altoona, Pa., spent the holiday Feb. 22nd with Miss Mary E. Bartholow.

Katharine Ivory, '01, is now teaching at Hastings, Pa. She enjoys her work and is getting along nicely.

Homer McKillip was here for a short visit last month. He is working in the machine shops at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Miss Elizabeth Baker was pleasantly surprised by the arrival of her mother, Mrs. A. F. Baker, during Bible Term.

Mr. John Postlewaite, a genial young man from Jewell, Kansas, spent a day or two with his cousin, Albert McGarvey.

Mabel Stryker was sick for a few days at her home at Alexandria, Pa., but has recovered health and returned to school.

Miss Ethel McCarthy, who is teaching at Mount Union, Pa., expects to enter school here after the close of her school this spring.

M. J. Weaver, '01, will leave us in time to begin a ten-weeks' summer school at Cross Roads, Somerset Co., Pa., April 21st.

Lewis Clark, a student of last spring, writes from his home in Bayard, W. Va., that he expects to be here for the coming term of school.

Miss Gertrude B. Snively, who is teaching at Williamsburg, Pa., visited her sister, Miss Daisy P., in the early part of last month.

Mr. G. W. Reber, '00, paid us a short visit recently. He and another gentleman are running the *Windber Era*, a local newspaper. George does the mechanical work.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Eldora B. Horner, a student of '91-'92 to Lawrence M. Wertz, on March 20th, at Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Mr. J. H. Joyce, principal of the schools at Mount Union, Pa., attended the musical which was held in the college chapel, Feb. 27th.

C. C. Ellis sends frequent word to Juniata concerning his work in "The Gordon Bible Training School," Boston. His address is 39 Union Park.

Lizzie Wertz enjoyed a visit from her brother Harry, March 5-6. Her sister Mattie came during Bible Term, and will stay the remainder of the year.

W. J. Swigart preached the funeral sermon of Sannie and Ellis Shelly's grandfather Philip Shelly, at Williamsburg, Pa., Wednesday, March 5th.

Dr. Clyde Mierly, an old student and staunch friend of Juniata, now located in Huntingdon, is doing an enormous amount of dental work and is giving satisfaction.

Irwin Briggs, '00, is having a very successful year at Yeagerstown, Pa. He is liking his work. Misses Nellie Price and Mabel Yeager teach in the same building.

Mr. M. M. McNeil, father of Edgar M. and Wallace W. McNeil, former Juniata students, whose late residence was at Altoona, Pa., was buried at Huntingdon, February 21st.

On account of eye troubles, Mr. Harry Shimer had to give up school work and go home. While we regret his misfortune we commend his wisdom in taking care of his eye-sight.

Archie D. Garner a junior in '95 is now proprietor of an extensive confectioner's store in Williamsburg, Pa. Says

he likes his work better than teaching, and is prospering in it.

On Feb. 26th Cloyd Ewing, '00, enjoyed a very short visit from his father W. G. Ewing, of Mount Union, Pa., who was then attending a Sunday School Convention in Huntingdon.

Esther Coble, '01, has had trouble with an abscess in her ear for several months. March 2nd she went to Philadelphia for an operation. We are glad to know that her ear is much better.

Pedro Descartes has returned and taken up his work. He was, for several weeks, in Brooklyn with his father who, having regained his health through medical treatment there, has sailed back to Porto Rico.

Mr. Harry E. Wertz, who has been attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, stopped over with us on the day of our big snow. Harry is a former Juniatan, and for such, a welcome is always in order.

Ralph Swank, who was in school here at the beginning of this term, joined an expedition going to the Philippine Islands. If the voyage has been prosperous, he has ere this time, doubtless landed at Manila.

Miss Margaret E. Bratton, who was suffering from an attack la grippe, returned to her home near Kishacoquillas, Pa., for a few days' rest. We are glad to know that she is much better and will return before long.

E. L. Rupert, '01, was lately shaking hands with friends here. He thinks of attending the spring term. His father who lives on a farm near the college, expects to move to Idaho soon and leave the farm in care of his son Ira, who is also an old Juniata student.

Mr. Jacob H. Brillhart '98, recently won the Sophomore prize of ten dollars in English at Lehigh University. This is a repetition of his last year's performance when he took a similar prize of twenty-five dollars.

At the first of this month, Mr. George Downey of Downsville, Md., started to come here to see his sons, Ira and Lewis, but, on account of the heavy rain and high waters he could not get further than Shippensburg, Pa.

Cora Kurtz a student of Bible Term enjoyed a visit from Ella Friet of Altoona. Miss Friet was much gratified by her first visit to Juniata. Cora Kurtz after spending several days in Altoona has returned to her home in York, Pa.

G. H. Wirt, '98, State Forester of Pennsylvania, has issued a bulletin on "Native Trees Having a Commercial Value and Adapted to Cultivation in Pennsylvania." The department of forestry with which George is connected has bought a part of Terrace Mountain, and is negotiating for considerable timber land in Trough Valley, including the "Forge Country" which is well known to all Juniata students.

Mr. H. O. Wells of the Classical course of 1900, went to Porto Rico with Mrs. Wells last Autumn to take charge of some schools there. He had been thinking of ending his work in Porto Rico with this year, but without any solicitation from him and without any expectation whatever on his part he was notified that he had been appointed Supervisor of the schools of Aguadilla, with the request that he accept at once. He has moved to that place, a town of considerable size. He will have in his care 59 schools, a position very much like County Superintendent is, with a salary of \$1200

per year. The many friends of Mr. Wells at Juniata will congratulate him on this merited success. He will likely be detained in Porto Rico longer than he at first contemplated.

ITEMS

Supper at 5:30.

Bible term over.

March will bluster.

Alas! the butter-bill.

Prepare for the Exams.

Mud! muddier! muddiest!

Did you hear about the flood?

The Diagonal is for the ladies.

No more sleigh-rides this year.

Hurrah! for the blue and gold.

What did you give to the Gym?

Say chum, loan me your umbrella?

We can't play "shinney" any more.

Why can't the boys have a Glee Club?

It is only a year since McKinley was inaugurated.

A class in Homer's Iliad has recently been started.

The electric bells seem determined to be out of order.

The boys' and girls' Gym classes meet on alternate days.

It won't be long until we can play base-ball and tennis.

Now that the Senior theses are done, orations are in order.

The ground hog was all right, we did have stormy weather.

The ECHO hopes to give you some cuts of the Gym soon.

We didn't have "a dry time" here the beginning of the month.

Born to Prof. and Mrs. Haines a daughter, March 1, 1902.

The oil-lamp on the corner is only lighted on moon-light nights.

Our Gym is so beautiful that any decorations hide its beauty and spoil the effect.

Washington's birthday was quiet and no especial celebration was held about the college.

Our work was considerably disarranged by Bible Term, but it is becoming systematized.

We want to pass the three hundred mark during the spring. Bring your friends here.

As soon as the boys organized a fire-drill, all incendiary fires ceased. Brave boys, are we!

If you want some interesting reading, just get out your old ECHOES. They are worth binding.

We have reasons to expect an encouraging increase in the number of students next term.

Shower-baths and lockers will be placed in the Gym basement as soon as material can be had.

On Saturday March first many of the boys tried carpentering and helped lay the board-walk to the Gym.

Prince Henry passed through Huntingdon on March first but failed to inquire for any one at Juniata.

March came in on a high tide: rivers high, floods everywhere, bridges torn away; a story of destruction.

Won't it be interesting when we come back and tell of our escapades and scrapes? We will have some lively reminiscences.

Mr. Yoder has been appointed to lead the music in prayer-meeting. He also is leader of the Wahneeta choir.

Our skating rink was a failure, despite our work and plans. Well, we have some knowledge now of rinks.

Of the twenty-eight days of February, six were clear, eight were partly cloudy and the remainder were cloudy.

The Orientals are planning to increase their library very materially. The Lyceum ought to have a library also.

Messrs. Peoples and Price have been conducting the jail work this term. They often take along others to help sing.

There have been some recent additions to our kitchen force, increasing it to fifteen, nine in the kitchen and six in the dining room.

The Sophomores have begun the study of the English drama under Prof. Holsopple. They are reading Marlowe's Faustus, and Shakespeare.

During the latter part of February we had good skating on the dam. The ladies were allowed to go over some times and we had great times.

Cassady and Workman, our photographers, are making some of Juniata's beauties permanent. The snow may melt but their pictures will not fade.

Student, are you keeping up with the times? The things recorded in the current magazines are of more importance to you than the uncertain records of the past.

Electric lights have been put in the Gym and truly it is a thing of beauty. It is finished in light natural wood finish and is so bright and airy that it is a pleasure to be in it. Every one is pleased with it.

Eld. J. B. Brumbaugh has charge of a Sunday School Teacher's Class which meets each Wednesday evening. Wm. Beery is superintendent of the Sunday school.

During January and February the fireman says that we burnt more than two tons of coal every day. Since the first of the year fourteen carloads have been received.

The Prince of Orange missed a great deal in not knowing that he carried Juniata's colors on his shield. He could have fought much more valiantly if he had known.

Brother Stover was always greeted by large audiences and his talks were well appreciated. His illustrated talk and the costumes shown were especially interesting.

Sunday, February 9th, was the day decided on for universal prayer by the student bodies of the United States. At our meeting some of the Bible Term visitors spoke.

Mr. De Laza, one of the Porto Ricans, has had a long siege of sickness in the cottage. He has had the rheumatism very badly. Miss Exmoyer also was sick for some time. Miss Pittenger is almost well now.

The students are already casting about for some useful and profitable employment in which to engage themselves after school closes. Many have determined upon the line of work which they intend to take up.

On February 10th school was dismissed during the afternoon and the annual meeting of the college stock-holders was held. Some very interesting things were contained in the Treasurer's report, showing how the school is run financially.

Six delegates were to have represented Juniata at Toronto but at the last minute a telegram came, saying that our representation would have to be cut down to four. So Emmert Swigart and Edward Fahrney could not go, the first volunteers having the precedence.

The piano recital by Miss Clark's pupils was one of the star attractions of the year. Sixteen pupils took part in the program and all did so well that praise can only be given collectively. A great many people from town attended and also nearly all the college people.

Now that we have the Gym our Lecture Bureau should do something. We can accommodate six hundred people and at fifty cents that means \$300. We can take the place of the Opera House and get the town people to attend, and bring such lecturers here as Booker T. Washington, or Hedley, etc.

The Normal English Seniors have organized a Current History Club, which meets every Saturday afternoon. They discuss live topics and gain much practical knowledge. As Dr. M. G. says often we "are too almighty good," and forget the busy, active, outside world. This is a step in the right direction and should be imitated.

Gentle reader, did you ever stop and think of the business management of the ECHO. Our business managers Prof. Myers and Paul Kauffman don't receive so much glory, but they do a lot of work. It is no small matter to address and send out the ECHOES each month and Mr. Kauffman deserves a great deal of commendation for his work.

The officers chosen by the Young People's Missionary and Temperance Society for the present half year are as follows: President, W. J. Weaver; Vice-

President, J. W. Swigart; Secretary, Grace Workman and Treasurer, Anna Detwiler. During the past half year the society gave four public programs and raised nearly fifty dollars for missionary purposes.

The Gymnasium has been a student movement from the start, although the weight of expense and trouble has been upon the Trustees, and now that the building is finished, apparatus is necessary. The students have helped, and already about two hundred dollars have been received. If some friend wants to become popular around Juniata, just donate a couple of hundred.

Bro. W. B. Stover left an appreciated memento of his visit to Juniata in the following gifts: Hand carved sandal wood box, Parsee hat, beads, handkerchief, clay characters representing various classes of natives, cloth woven on hand-loom by boys in the orphanage, armlets and anklets, ear ornaments, rope made by hand from outer husk of the cocoanut, brass cup and dishes, ostrich feathers, cowrie shells.

The inter-collegiate debate between Susquehanna University and Juniata has at last been arranged. There will be two debaters and an alternate, and the debate shall be at Selinsgrove on April 18th. The question, on which we take the negative side, is: "Resolved that the United States should hold permanent possession of the Philippines." All our students will take a warm interest in this debate. It marks a point of progress in our history.

Our students surely remember the cartoons and cuts placed on the Library mantel some time ago, which Prof. Emmert had placed there. For some time Prof. has been working with the Harrisburg League for Municipal Im-

provement, and on Feb. 25th, the people of Harrisburg ratified the plans and made possible the many improvements planned, entailing an expense of nearly two millions of dollars. We congratulate Prof. Emmert, for he was instrumental in bringing it about.

Bro. S. N. McCann, Juniata '83, sent with Bro. Stover a package containing the following articles: Native money purse—a bag worn around the waist, white beads made from the Tulsi Shrub, much worshipped in India, ivory bracelet, pipe, betel nut, cowrie shells, and agates used for money, Idol Krishnu, combs, copper rings worn on the ankle, often as many as one hundred worn on one leg, black wooden beads, used as prayer beads, white shell beads, worn as an ornament around the neck.

Recently Prof. Harvey disappeared and when he got back he had an interesting speech for us. He had attended the Quadricentennial of Johns Hopkins University, which is preeminent in the field of research. Ira Remsen had been inducted into the presidential chair. The meeting was attended by many university presidents and educational celebrities. One feature of the meeting was to see professors in full dress, performing chemical experiments. For some time the University had been handicapped on account of a lack of funds, but now things are brightening and soon the university will be moved outside of the city, where there will be a better chance for growth. Juniata is older than Johns Hopkins.

After the recital on February 27th, Misses Bassett, Clark, Bashore, and Stevens went to Philadelphia and after a day at Atlantic City, heard Paderewski, the great Polish musician, in Music Hall, Philadelphia. Mr. Paderewski, who is

not tall and has an abundance of light-yellow hair, played the Moonlight Sonata and Carnival Scenes from Schumann. In the evening they heard Harold Bamer with the Philadelphia Orchestra of eighty men. His heavy number was a Concerto in G minor of St. Saens in three movements. Miss Clark will give the middle movement, when Prof. Beery's Cantata is given, some time in April. Miss Bassett was detained on account of trouble with her throat. She was under the care of two throat specialists, and had an operation performed.

A LITERARY SALAD

Chop some bacon and young lamb
(Don't use suckling hog or ham)
If browning burns it—for swine burn
More than quickly—just be stern
And cover with pepper, white or gray;
Now add a shelly, we'll say,
Or game, roe-hart, or hare take,
Or use a bird, finch or drake;
Now attic salt and midnight oil fix,
And swift with a little lemon mix:
Serve on a green leaf a long fellow
Of lettuce or sharp field mustard yellow;
Hunt land or sea over, and this I declare
Will tickle a lover of very gay fare.
A cook, baker, butler would call it a thing
To serve lord, pope, prior, proctor, priest,
don, king.

Find thirty-two literary names in the above.

Bible Term Closes

The recent Bible Term closed Thursday, Feb. 20th. All class work was excused and an informal meeting held in the chapel at ten o'clock as a conclusion to the session. At the meeting different members of the faculty and trustees spoke of the importance of this Bible work to the school; what it has done and what it will do in the future for this institution. Although we have ten regular branches in Bible study, yet we feel the need of this special session. Others also

spoke regarding the necessity of Bible study and the great opportunities for such work at the present day. A man's education is not complete without some knowledge of the Bible and from this fact a Bible course is being instituted in nearly all colleges.

The talks of Eld. Wilbur Stover on "India and its people," during the session were exceedingly interesting and well attended. His illustrated talk was especially interesting since we could see a picture of the people and their customs, also the home of Eld. Stover and the orphanage in which he is doing such good work. The program as given in the January number of the ECHO was followed. On the evening of February 14th, Eld. S. Z. Sharp began a series of sermons which continued until Feb. 26th. The speaker is a forcible one and his reasoning is keen, thus making his talks instructive and entertaining. Quite a number of the students were converted and on Wednesday evening the rite of baptism was performed which was very impressive.

The Gymnasium Dedicated

The gymnasium is now practically completed except the basement. Saturday evening March 1st we had an informal meeting in that room. On account of the great amount of work to be done it was divided in this manner:—The College seniors were assigned the decorating, the English seniors the arranging of the chairs and the English juniors the making of a board walk from the chapel door and the rear pavement to the entrance of the gymnasium. The work shows accuracy and ability, so we have good hopes for the future of our junior boys. The chairs were nicely and conveniently arranged, the decorations were simple but tasty. The Lyceum, Oriental and

Wahneeta banners adorned the rear wall of the rostrum, while overhead the college colors were entwined about the girders and down the posts at the side. At an early hour the people began to assemble and at the appointed time, seven-thirty, a large audience had gathered.

The program was opened with a selection by the college quartet followed by an invocation by Prof. W. J. Swigart.

Prof. I. H. Brumbaugh gave a short informal address, after which Prof. C. C. Johnson spoke of the movement of the gymnasium as it grew from the beginning. The first conception was a frame building, resting on locust posts, but to-day we have a magnificent structure. The Mayor of Huntingdon, Mr. C. C. Brewster, an old student at Juniata spoke of his school days here and the changes that have taken place since then. Mr. Brewster spoke in behalf of the town folks toward the College. He said that the town is growing very rapidly both in size and improvements and that the College is very influential in this movement.

Mr. J. W. Yoder our esteemed athletic trainer entertained us with one of his usual enthusiastic speeches, which we are always anxious to hear. He talked of the early athletes and that the cry of men to-day is "give me strength." The benefits of the gymnasium were well explained and illustrations given to prove his statements.

Lawyer W. H. Henderson of Huntingdon also an old student of this place followed on the list. He spoke of his early experiences here and gave us some idea of athletics at that time, which were very limited. Mr. Henderson is very humorous and his talk was much appreciated.

Mr. Zentmyer, of Tyrone, represented

the Alumni and spoke very encouraging words in reference to our work here. Mr. Zentmyer has ever been interested in Juniata and especially in the gymnasium, so his presence among us is always appreciated.

A report of the contributions for equipment was given: The English Seniors giving ten, the English juniors six, and the Business department ten dollars. The other classes have not as yet made their contribution. In all over two hundred dollars has been contributed.

The college quartet sang another song for which they received a hearty encore and so gave us a second selection.

The program was completed by lawyer T. F. Bailey, of Huntingdon. Mr. Bailey is a graduate of Princeton University and a man of keen ability. He spoke first of our colors as they draped above him. They being almost the same as those of his Alma Mater he felt a kinship to us and told us some interesting history of the glorious blue and gold which we so much admire. He mentioned the necessity of athletic work in connection with the class room work which will develop both mind and body. We are not striving he said to become walking encyclopedias when we leave college, but to be men of noble character and in order to develop this trait we must work both in the gymnasium and on the field. Mr. Bailey's talk was so full of interesting and instructive words that we regretted to see him close. The college quartet closed the exercises with an entertaining selection.

Pianoforte Recital

A pianoforte recital was given in the chapel Thursday evening Feb. 27th by the students of that department. The program consisted of sixteen numbers well selected and of various styles. The

entertainment was a grand success which can only be attributed to the excellent ability of the instructor Miss Clark and also to the perseverance of the students. A private recital is given each Wednesday evening by the department, which tells greatly in the ability of the performer to play in public. Miss Clark and her students are to be congratulated upon the success of the renditions. The chapel was filled to its capacity, thus showing the appreciation of the people for these entertainments. After having heard this one we shall anxiously await the next.

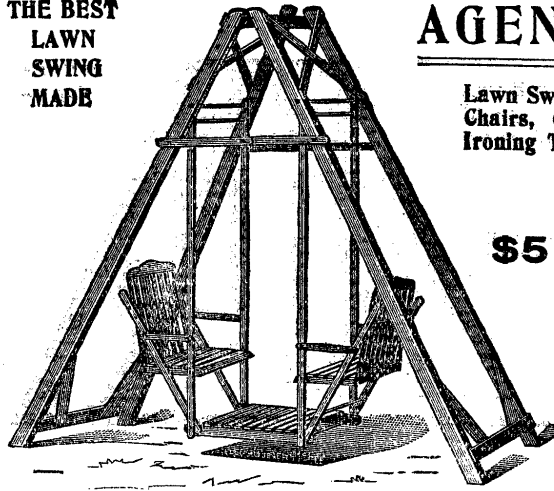
THE COLLEGE WORLD

The High School Voice prints an article on "That Recitation 'Bell'" which can hardly have failed to reach a number that "perfectly understand." By the recognized effect of its music on the ear, we are led to ask if yours is not one of those from Waynesboro.

Prof. to hesitating Soph.—"You seem to be evolving that translation from your inner consciousness." Soph.—No, Professor, last night I read that by faith Enoch was translated and I thought I would try it on Plato. "Prof.—"Faith without works is dead."—Ex.

The University of Pennsylvania has sent invitations to leading colleges to compete in the eighth annual intercollegiate relay race meeting, to be held in Philadelphia April 26. The contest will be in classes according to strength, with six men in each race. The winning college is to have a silk banner, and the men each a gold watch. The second and third prizes will be silver loving cups. "Concluding the other events," relates the *Tufts Weekly*, "a relay race for the championship for America will be run. In this the champion team will have to win a mile, a 2-mile, and a 4-mile race."

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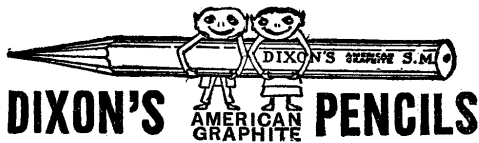
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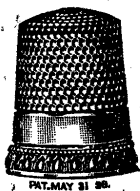
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Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL, 1902

No. 4

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

ONOJUTTA, OR A LEGEND OF STANDING STONE

The sun had more than half fulfilled its downward course.
Out in the saffron hills with naught but Nature round,
A father and his little maid midst Nature's charm,
Engulfed in Autumn's fragrant flowerdom, roamed unharmed.
They heard the distant waters o'er the stubborn rocks,—
Off toward their west the Juniata wound its way.
Above them in the trees they heard the crafty squirrel;
The happy birds sang ditties to the waning day.
Save these replete, they thought they tarried there alone.
In silent gaze they sat and watched the sinking sun.
The empurpling shadows from the distant ruddy hills
Seemed to enwrap them in oblivious reverie.
Behind, a rustle of the leaves, a step, a voice,
Aroused them from their dreamy trance. They turned and faced
An Indian brave whose dusky cheek deep-furrowed, sear,
Proved he had felt full many a summer's arid heat.
His brawny frame, his piercing eye, his undulled ear,—
All these yet showed that strength of former days was there.
He stood fullfledged in the primitive trappings of his race.
The man was stunned, the little maiden shrieked with fear.
But, "Brother, peace," the word confirmed their confidence.
"I bring not treachery, the knife, and tomahawk;
I come not for the scalps of my pale-face brothers:
I come to see the land where my fore-fathers dwelt;
I come to tread the shores the red man trod before.
And ere the Mighty Spirit calls me to my tribe,
Off to the setting sun, the Happy Hunting Ground,
I've roamed once more to see blue Onojutta's shore;
To see where Onojutta's arrows cleaved the air,
And where his sweetheart Alfarata sang her love."
A lonely tear coursed slowly down his furrowed cheek.
His measured eye was trained upon the little girl;
His vivid mind's eye saw in her the fabled lass—
The pretty likeness of bright Alfarata fair.

Were there ten more like her, and that ten Indian maids,
 His fancy would have seen no likeness there;
 For to his memory Seclusion lent her aid.
 Upon a rock hardby the dusky brave took seat;
 With trembling voice and eye suffused this tale he told.

* * * * *

This is the land where Onojutta roamed the hills,
 The land where bright-eyed Alfarata sang her love.
 And I will tell to you the wooing of the two,
 Tell it as my grandsires told it long since to me.
 'Twas many, many years ago when yonder heights
 Echoed with mighty Onojutta's thunder whoop;
 When in his light canoe, his eagle plumes in air,
 On yonder stream he floated proudly with the tide.
 He was the fiercest, boldest, of Oneida braves;
 All other tribes evaded him with mortal dread.
 So fearless in the face of peril, so unmoved
 Was he, with courage firm and adamant nerve,
 That thus they named him Onojutta, Standing Stone.
 One Autumn morning ere the stars had ceased their watch,
 The curling smoke of wigwams slowly soared aloft,
 And told that to the setting sun a hunt was planned.
 All of the hunters went, and many warriors bold;
 But some remained, the bravest braves to guard the squaws,
 That husked the ripened corn and weaved the wampum belts;
 To guard the young papoose and old men of the tribe.

One week the hunters have been absent on the chase,
 When 'mongst those left in camp a dreaded rumor flies.
 The hated Tuscaroras from the south have come;
 And with their bloody hatchets and their cruel knives,
 Are marching straight and sure for the Oneida camp.
 The squaws and old men sink in pain like hunted deer.
 The rugged hearts of all the high-plumed warriors bleed,
 Save Onojutta, Standing Stone;—he is as firm
 As yonder rock, and well upholds his widespread fame.

At once they sent him sentry to the mountain top,
 Where he could scan two streams, and country far and wide,
 With eagle piercing eye and ear like untamed lynx.
 And when he saw the cruel Tuscaroras come,
 His duty was to shoot an arrow into camp,—
 To shoot into the lodge a dart with eagle plume,
 And thus forewarn his people of the coming strife.
 Thus he was guardian of his brethren one long day.
 But as the curtain of black night enshrouded him,
 There lightly glided to his side a slender maid,
 The winsome daughter of Keneukwoq the old chief.
 Her charming voice brought gladness to the warrior's heart,
 Yet kindly, sternly, Onojutta chided her:
 "Listen to me, sweet Alfarata, gentle love.
 Your place is not with me; I am a warrior now.
 Until the morning sun again peeps o'er these hills,
 Your father's wigwam is the safest place for you.
 For I must guard your father's lodges through the night;
 And better can I watch the bloody enemy,

Who yearn to quench the loving light in your bright eyes,
If left alone. So haste, return to your tepee.
Your presence dulls my ear and dims my eye."

He spoke; she drank his words and coaxingly replied:
"My warrior brave, whose daring might, whose prowess bold,
Has won a maiden's heart from lonely singleness,
Let me watch here with you while black night hovers round.
For truly two can better hear the breaking twigs
And catch the stealthy tread of hostile moccasin,
Than one alone. Until the morning zephyrs trill
The parting requiem of the dying stars
Pierced by the nimble arrows of the glorious sun,
With ears attuned by love to every floating breath,
We two alone shall keep the vigil through the night."
Her language oped afresh the love wound in his heart.
The stinging passion, sharpened by her conjuring voice,
To caution blinded him, and—with him she remained.
What wonder that the brave succumbed to her lithe tones!
As man bends back the bow and wills the twanging dart,
So woman bends the man with words, and he obeys.

A silver haze began to flood the eastern sky,
And drive in shame the darkness o'er the western hills.
Well might it slink away, whose folds concealed such death.
For all the while the subtle tread of hostile feet
Was stealing closer by the river's awful hush.
Where one stream welcomes to its course another's tide,
The trusting camp lay steeped in peaceful slumber deep.
Upon that peace serene the cruel war cry broke,
And rent the sturdy breast of every startled brave.
At first the twanging arrows whistled through the air;
Then nearer leaped the bloody foe with war paint stained,
And buried deep their reeking tomahawks and knives
Into the scalps and hearts of helpless human souls.
That living lodge was changed into black Death's abode.
The nearby trees, the rocks, the cliffs, the blushing sky,—
All nature tuned with ghastly silence to the scene,
And, though unheard, through hill and valley echoed 'Death.'
A deeper sleep than e'er before seized all save two.
But only two escaped the havoc of that storm,
The chief Keneukwoq and the prophet of the tribe.
At once they guessed the fatal cause of their surprise,
And climbed to where the faithless sentry had his post.
They saw it all: there propped against a rock he stood,
His life blood curdled round his feet upon the ledge,
The Autumn leaves empurpled with the clotted gore.
But more: there prostrate knelt the maiden's lifeless frame,
His waist in her embrace, her skull cleft by the blade.
The old chief bowed his head in silent pain and wept
When now his eyes beheld his murdered daughter's form.
Not so the aged magician; in his wrath he chafed,
And scornfully reproached the father's filial grief,
Then turned and trounced with bitter words the listless brave.
And thus he spoke, first to the living then the dead:
"O bear, O woman-hearted coward, do you whine

And whimper like a cub for this a flippant witch,
 And not for those who through her witchery were slain?
 For like a serpent she went sneaking to his side,
 And from his duty lured him with her siren words.
 O chief, if chief you be, weep not but for yon camp.
 And you, O black snake of the tribe, have won your meed!
 For what reward more fitting can a traitor hope!
 You let this woman sprinkle dust into your eyes,
 And utter mellow boasts upon your pliant ears;
 While like a hurricane the ruthless foe swept down,
 And slaughtered all but two within your brothers' camp.
 On you, O worthless worm, a beast and not a man,
 Shall the Great Spirit visit all the punishment.
 Now hear the curse of the Manitou! Never again,
 No, never in your fathers' Happy Hunting Ground
 Shall the sweet tones of this fair maid fall on your ear.
 Her spirit shall go whither all her people go,
 But yours shall never more associate with her.
 Yet more: As you, because of your dread might were famed
 As Onojutta, Standing Stone, by all before;
 So still be known as Onojutta, Standing Stone.
 You shall be changed into imperishable rock,
 And by your people planted in the council lodge,
 Upon the mound beneath which, deep, your sweetheart's form,
 Beneath which, deep, your Alfarata's body rests,
 There to stand, lit up by brightly gleaming council fires,
 Forevermore a sacred warning to your tribe."

* * * * *

The brave thus told his tale of legendary lore.
 But ere he finished speaking, from his seat he rose,
 And as the final words escaped his stately lips,
 Departed softly through the dewy shades of dusk;
 Close followed by the eyes of his attentive hearers,
 Amazed as into the darkening depths he disappeared.

CHALMERS S. BRUMBAUGH, '04.

SYMPATHIES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MARY E. BARTHOLOW

O well beloved voice! Never to be heard
 In our councils! Hence forever flown!
 No more that haunting pathos in the tones
 To witch us with its wistful melody;
 Nay, but the voice is not. It was he,
 Himself, the man, the christian therein shown,
 The regal pride not driven from its throne,
 But chastened to a high humility.
 The opulent, sweet worldly wisdom blent
 With such clear innocence of worldly guile;
 Learning to service of his fellows lent;
 The gift of sympathy in tear or smile,
 The upward vision on the heavens intent—
 These were what won us with restless will.

Living at this remote distance from
 the immediate acts of Mr. Lincoln's life
 we are aware of the flood of good will
 and fellowship which linger in the hearts
 of American posterity for the man,—his
 wisdom and tenderness and the justice of
 his campaign. The flight of time which
 in thirty years effaces flourishing repu-
 tations of American dignitaries has only
 enlarged and increased our admiration of
 Lincoln the Emancipator.

In boyhood Lincoln was surrounded
 by the then so-called comforts of a home
 in the frontier. Here he met nature in
 all her various moods and learned from

her that chivalry of spirit, and faith in men which so much characterized his life. This wild and rural education gave him the strong instinct which made him live beyond his years and gave him also the strength of purpose which opened his heart and sympathies to the wrongs and outrages of his fellow men. To friend and foe he was alike humble, constant and inspiring, with the bravery of a great man, the tenderness of a woman, and the faithfulness of a friend. The best incident we have to relate of his life at this period is a daily round of "helping the neighbors" as it was called from hoeing the corn to rocking the baby for the housewife; and the most forceful evidence of his success is the fact that his services were constantly in demand. In these tasks of toil he learned many phases of human nature and gave him the insight into the lives of others which in later years helped to strengthen him against the onslaughts of scheming politicians.

Passing from the immediate boyhood state into the verge of manhood came his raft life on the Mississippi River. On one occasion after delivering a cargo for his employer in New Orleans, he and his companion sauntered through the slave market, where the southern planters had gathered to buy and sell slaves. Black men, women, and children were arrayed in rows against the walls for inspection. As Lincoln stood and gazed upon the fearful scene before him, husbands and wives being separated forever by the auctioneer's hammer, defenceless children torn from the bosom of terror-stricken parents and doomed never to look upon the faces of father and mother again, the blood of Lincoln was set on fire and with quivering lips and choking voice he exclaimed, "If I ever get a chance to hit that thing, by the eternal

God, I'll hit it hard." Why utter such words! A boatman in tatters, a mere youth. Yes, but with the sympathies and vigorous mental powers of a full grown man; and there was a world of power behind the words. God works through persons, yet the prerequisite for the success of God's plan is that the truth incarnate itself—embody itself in the person. These forces met a hearty response in the sympathies of the man Lincoln and how well he succeeded the annals of history record.

During the years of his law practice his life was very busy and many, many, are the incidents related of how he helped a poor client to his rightful claims. Chief among his virtues at this time was the fact that Lincoln was the peace maker among the hot-tempered and quixotic lawyers of that day who rubbed shoulders with the men wearing the homely buck-skins of the frontier. Indeed so much was this the case that the arrival of Lincoln upon some ill timed fracas was always hailed with, "Here comes Lincoln," by the entire party, and all former grievances melted away beneath that broad magnanimity which told of a pure spirit within. But much as we would like to dwell upon this picture of humanity to mankind, we must not neglect to pause a moment upon the innumerable acts of kindness which enshrined him in the hearts of the people. It will probably be better told in the words of the negro who announced in meeting,—"Bredren, you don't know nosen you's talking about. Just you lisen to me. Massa Linken he eberywhar. He knows eberything. He walk the earth like the Lord."

Although he was known as the greatest lawyer in the state of Illinois, he was also the warmest friend of the school boys in his native town, attending

their childish meetings, adjusting their differences to a nicety, and sympathizing with them in their games and sports. Upon one time meeting a friend in tears, and learning the cause to be the difficulty of getting a trunk to the station for a holiday trip, he shouldered the trunk himself and strode to the station with it in time to see its owner depart with a smiling face and grateful heart. Large-hearted, intuitive, compassionate, his own boys find in him companion, father, and friend; and long after presidential cares press heavy upon his brow he refers to the joy of his home life at Springfield and of the hope that he may return to it after the term of office is over.

Daybreak of March 4, 1861, found the city of Washington astir. The Senate which had met at seven o'clock the night before was still in session; scores of persons who had come to see the inauguration of the first republican president, and who had been unable to find other bed than the floor, were walking the streets and the morning trains were bringing new crowds. "I was only a young man then," says Colonel Carr, "and this was the first inauguration I had ever attended. I came because it was Lincoln's. For three years Lincoln had been my political idol, as he had been of many young men in the west."

Following close upon the election of Lincoln it is a curious fact to note how soon the general public, as well as the soldiers, discovered the big heart of the President. A member of the staff of the "Press" in a letter of May, 1861, tells how he saw Mr. Lincoln one day sitting in his carriage in front of the treasury when a boy came along on crutches. Lincoln immediately called the boy to him and asked him several questions and then slipped a gold piece into his hands. "Such acts of liberality and disinterested

charity," wrote the Press, "are frequently practiced by the Chief Executive who can never look upon distress without attempting to relieve it." Soon after this circumstance, Henry W. Knight, of the body guard of Lincoln was detailed to escort Lincoln to the Soldiers' Home. While on our way we had to pass Carver's Hospital. As we approached the front gate, I noticed what seemed to be a young man groping his way as if he were blind across the road. Hearing the carriage and horses approaching he became frightened and walked in the direction of the approaching danger. Mr. Lincoln quickly observed this and shouted to the coachman to rein in his horses, which he did as they were about to run over the unfortunate youth. I shall never forget the expression on Lincoln's face at this time. Standing beside the carriage was the young man dressed in the uniform of private soldier. He had been shot through the left side of the upper part of the face, and the ball passing from one side to the other put out both eyes. He could not have been over sixteen or seventeen years of age, and aside from his blindness he had a very beautiful face. Mr. Lincoln extended his hand to him and while he held it he asked him in a voice trembling with emotion, his name, his regiment, and where he lived. The young man answered the questions and stated that he lived in Michigan. Mr. Lincoln then made himself known to the young man, and with a look that was a benediction in itself, spoke to him a few words of sympathy and bade him goodbye. A few days after this incident I was asked to come to Carver Hospital, and while there I asked after the blind soldier who had lost his eyes. I then learned that the following day after his interview with the President, he received a commission as a First Lieutenant in

the Regular Army of the United States, accompanied by an order of retirement upon full pay, and this benefaction he enjoyed as long as he lived.

President Lincoln was throughly unselfish. He had time and what was more patience to listen to each one and many times when his colleagues would want him to send the people away and take a rest he would reply, "their troubles were great in their eyes and he must do for them what he could." His kindness of heart was known to every body. Vice President Colfax says that his doorkeepers had standing orders from him, that, no matter how great might be the public throng if either Senators or Representatives had to wait or be turned away without audience, he must see before the day closed every messenger who came to him with a petition for the saving of life. Accounts of many such cases are given. A woman carrying a baby waited three days at the White House to see Mr. Lincoln. Her husband had deserted and had been sentenced to be shot. On his way through the anteroom Mr. Lincoln heard the baby cry. He instantly went back to his office and rang the bell. A servant entered, and was asked, "Daniel, is there a woman with a baby in the anteroom." The servant said there was, and he thought it was a case of life and death. "Send her to me at once," said Lincoln. She went in, told her story and the President pardoned her husband. As the woman came out from his presence her eyes were lifted and her lips were moving in prayer, the tears streaming down her cheeks. The servant went up to her and pulling her shawl said, "It was the baby that did it."

A day or so after this the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens called with an elderly lady in great trouble whose son had been in

the army but for some offense had been courtmartialed and sentenced to be shot or to a long imprisonment. After a full hearing of the case Mr. Lincoln proceeded forthwith to execute the paper. The gratitude of the mother was too deep for expression save by her tears, and not a word was spoken until she and Mr. Stevens were well on the way down stairs when the woman said with vehemence, "They told me he was an ugly man; why I think he is the handsomest man I ever saw in my life."

Speaking of the large number of cases he had dealt with in this way, Mr. Lincoln on one occasion said,—“Some of our generals complain that I impair discipline and subordination in the army by my pardons and respites; but it makes me rested after a hard day's work, if I can find some good cause for saving a man's life, and I go to bed happy as I think how joyous the signing of my name will make him and his family and his friends,”—and with a happy smile on that careworn face he signed the name that saved the life. His idea was, that when a man is sincerely penitent for his misdeeds and gives satisfactory evidence of the same he can safely be pardoned, and there is no exception to the rule.

Another great drain upon the President's sympathies was the hospitals. He visited them as often as he could: visits never forgotten by the men to whom he spoke as he passed up and down the wards shaking hands here, giving a cheering word there. Lincoln rarely forgot a patient whom he saw a second time, and to stubborn cases that remained there month after month he gave special attention. There was in Army Square Hospital, for a long time, a little drummer boy known as "Little Johnnie." He was hopelessly crippled—doomed to death, but cheerful and a general favorite.

Lincoln never failed to stop at little Johnnie's cot when he went to Army Square and he frequently sent him fruit and flowers and kindly messages through Mrs. Lincoln. During those visits he knew no North and South. The men who inhabited them were all friends of "the President." The Hon. Francis Kerman tells a story to further illustrate Lincoln's kindness of heart. A man had been in the army for a year without seeing his family. He went without leave to visit them and on his way back was captured and sentenced to be shot as a deserter. His wife came to Mr. Kerman and pleaded with him to intercede for him with the President. Mr. Kerman presented the story, and received the following answer, "Why, Kerman, of course this man wanted to see his family and they ought not to shoot him for that." So the President immediately sent a telegram suspending the sentence. He never forgot that one of the causes of so much trouble to keep the men in the army was that of homesickness, which so often ate the heart out of a boy when away from home for the first time. It filled many a cot in the Civil war and shriveled the nerves and robbed the courage until men forgot everything but home and fled.

Of all the incidents of Lincoln which carry the most tenderness with them from those who were his associates, the following is from Hon. L. E. Crittenden, an officer of the administration of Lincoln. "Our Lincoln was never more noble in appearance than on Friday, April 14th, 1865. He had laid aside the burden of his cares; his heart was full of gratitude for a country saved, and overflowing with compassion for the conquered. At breakfast he had heard the story of Appomattox from the lips of his own son. All the day long he had

been in consultation with members of his cabinet and others over plans for reconstruction, in which there was no trace of cruelty or resentment. Towards evening he was intending to take his accustomed drive. As he was coming down the stairway a one-armed soldier said, 'I would almost give my other hand if I could shake hands with Abraham Lincoln.' 'You shall do that and it shall cost you nothing, my boy,' said the President. 'He grasped my hand and held it,' said the soldier, 'while he asked my name and my regiment and where I lost my arm and said I was a brave soldier and a lot of pleasant things.' I can say that never was there ruler so loved by his own people as Abraham Lincoln on that last day of his mortal life and there is no more impressive description to be found than in the words of the soldier."

The powers of Lincoln's mind were of no mean order. They could not be gauged by the common standard to which his modesty referred them. His sagacity was not that of the average man, rather it was that of the aggregate multitude, slowly aroused and seldom at fault. His logic was as peculiar as his candor. His masterly use of the language was the unstudied dialect of the people, shaped in the mold of an orator, crammed with the homeliest figures and suffused with the broadest humor. Never was public man so amiable, so accessible, so forgiving. It was sometimes feared that his virtuous softness might be a detriment to his country, yet how winning is the light in which it leaves his gracious memory! Toward that long suffering race which looks up to Lincoln as its deliverer his heart warmed when his judgment seemed cold. To us he might have seemed to neglect their cause, but they had no voice of censure, their gratitude

while he lived and their desolate sorrow at his death are his highest eulogy.

THE RIVER'S WOOING

[This is a little idyl of early summer, written one bright Sunday afternoon along the Juniata River, when the fuzzy bloom of the willows made little tufted crests surrounded by gently widening ripples. Birds trilled and warbled and all Nature was awake. Above the river the bleak, bare railroad track made me think of the old Indian time when a bluer, purer river, untarnished with ashes and soot, flowed down reflecting the sunlight and shadows; the loves and wars of a people loving the river and forest. I thought perhaps the river might in some way long for her ancient play-mate, the red man, exiled in the far reservation. Perhaps our bustling, hurrying civilization lacks that note of nature-worship possessed by the red man. Riley and some few others sing their songs of nature, of yearning and longing for the "swimmin' hole" and the time when they were true sons of nature. 'Tis such men that lighten and brighten our too practical life.]

Oh, the lispings waters say,
As they scurry on their way,
Come you back, you red-faced brother,
To the ancient, sacred river.

Where the golden sun-beams play,
And the cool, blithe shadows sway
All the long, warm summer day.

You poor exile far away,
In a cloudier, gloomier day,
Look you back, you red-faced brother
To the sun kissed long loved river,
For the blossoms off the willows
Gently fall upon the billows
Making downy, rippled pillows.

Bring your old birch-bark canoe.
Your bow and laden quiver too,
Come you back, you longed for brother,
Look again on your loved river,
Let the valley now resound,
Pierce the sheeny calm around,
With the war-whoop's direful sound.

Dimpled sun-beams rise to meet,
Ripples blue play at your feet,
Oh, my own true exiled brother
Place the wigwam by your river,
Where the golden sunbeams play,
And the cool, blithe shadows sway
All the long bright summer day.

W. EMMERT SWIGART, '04.

PERSONALS

Miss Lena Smelker of Bellwood, Pa., was here March 22nd and 23rd.

Roland Howe is still working with Cramps, the shipbuilders, at Philadelphia.

George H. Wirt, '98, State Forester, attended the reception given by Classical students.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Walker of Warren, Mass., were guests of Mrs. I. H. Brumbaugh, recently.

Miss Mary Bartholow spent a few days on business at her former home near Hagerstown, Md.

Miss Ada Reed was among those who recently visited their former schoolmates and teachers here.

Howard Zendt, of last year, taught a wide-awake and successful school at Sugar Grove, this county.

Chalmers Simpson is clerking in the general merchandise store of William Stonebraker at Mill Creek, Pa.

John Landis, of last year's business class, has been working with the American Ice Company, in Philadelphia.

Miss Annie Pierce who waited in the dining room last year is staying with her mother not far from Huntingdon.

Ira and Lewis Downey were helped through the spring vacation by the presence of their father, Mr. George Downey, of Downsville, Md.

F. W. Filson has finished the work with his school at Burnham, Mifflin Co., Pa., and is working with the Logan Iron Works at Burnham.

Rev. L. M. Keim, '01, though busy with the pastoral duties of the Geiger Memorial Church, Philadelphia, still finds time for study.

Charles Hanawalt, '01, has finished his work as principal of the Allenville, Pa., schools, and is now at home. He graduated four pupils.

Fred. C. Bell, who has been teller in the bank at Wilmerding, Pa., has been appointed to a similar position in the Mechanics' National at Pittsburgh.

Joseph I. Newcomer, who was in school during the year '99-'00, after completing a successful term of school was married April 4th, at Uniontown, Pa.

Miss Bertha Wilson, a former student at Juniata College, visited friends here before going with her parents to West Chester, where they will make their home.

W. S. Price, '84, Royersford, Pa., gave us an interesting talk in Missionary Meeting March 12th. He is an active worker in the church and his talk was practical.

Albert Garis is still in Philadelphia managing the dairy business of his brother who has been sick and who is yet unable to attend to the management of his business.

Theodore C. Jackson, who took junior here a few years ago and who has since studied and practiced law, recently accepted a position in the First National Bank of Huntingdon.

Servatus Heist has taken up permanent residence in Washington, D. C., and is practicing his chosen profession, engraving, in the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

Eld. T. T. Myers will resume his former pastorage of the First Brethren Church of Philadelphia on May 1st. Rev. Walter Long will have charge of the Germantown congregation.

E. S. Briggs, '00, teaching last year at Yeagerstown, has closed his school with the satisfaction of a year of good work. He spent the opening days of the Spring Term at Juniata, renewing old associations.

Ira Whitehead, '96, who has been successfully studying and practicing medicine, is now the principal of the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia. We congratulate him on his success and his good prospects for the future.

After the close of his school near McVeytown, Mifflin Co., Pa., E. L. Rupert, '01, came up and spent the night of April 2nd at Juniata. On the following Tuesday he left for Grand Junction, Colorado, his prospective home.

C. F. McKee, '89, who has been connected with the Granger Stove Co., of Royersford, Pa., for some years, as book-keeper, has been advanced to the position of treasurer of that corporation. His many Juniata friends congratulate him upon the deserved promotion.

We are always saddened by news of death of students and friends. On Thursday, March 30th, L. Lewis Kenepp, died at his home in McKees Rocks, Pa. His body was brought to Huntingdon for burial. Juniata friends extend sympathy to his family in this, their loss.

J. Omar Good, '96, continues in the employ of "Wm. Mann & Co.," of Philadelphia. He writes in reference to the college and the changes which have taken place here, and rejoices in the progress and improvements of his Alma Mater. His address is 529 Market St.

Hubert I. Frantz, a student of 1898-9, was married to Miss Minnie Honeyman at Troy, Ohio, on Tuesday, April 1st. The newly married couple will at once enter life's duties in a new and commodious home prepared by the groom's father, Eld. Isaac Frantz, with whom many of our readers have a pleasant acquaintance of long standing. The ECHO unites with its readers in wishing Hubert and his companion a long and happy life.

Elmer Shreiner and Isaac Richey, both of 1901, having closed their schools, spent a few days at Juniata at the beginning of Spring Term. They intend to hold a Summer school at New Paris, Penn'a. Elmer closed his school with a successful entertainment. So successful was it that he was asked to give it at Hopewell, and finally at Bedford. Each time it was listened to by an appreciative audience. The following is taken from a Bedford paper: "We have heard many school exhibitions but this one beats them all. When boys and girls from an out-of-the-way place, who have never been on a train, never seen a town, and never been ten miles from home, can be so drilled in a few short weeks that they can come before a critical audience and merit its plaudits and call forth repeated encores, what should we expect from those who are more favorably situated?"

ITEMS

Arbutus.

Who is your chum?

Whose table are you at?

Have you had the measles?

Onions! Hash!! Oatflake!!!

Got your room fixed up yet?

How do you like your program?

Snow almost in the middle of April.

The green is getting back in the trees.

Warm sunshine is just what we want now.

The Wahneetas have a bright new banner.

Sunshine and rain, and after the rain the sunshine.

We are getting along in the last half of the year now.

Did you appreciate your first trip up-town to the college?

It won't be many months now until we can have lawn socials.

If Cecil Rhodes had only willed a million or two to Juniata! If!

The Academic students are taking an active part in our college life.

There are a lot of wide-awake fellows in the Juniata Debating Club.

Any one getting the measles is requested to report to Mrs. Coble.

Join a society right away so that you can get the full benefit of such work.

The lower part of the campus is getting a dainty green carpet of new grass.

Prof. Saylor has the largest surveying class that Juniata has ever had this half year.

"Major" and "Doc" do not board at the college but yet they are a part of the college.

During vacation we had a lecture and a social in the college chapel. Everybody cleaned house and fixed up.

The Item editor desires very much a copy of the second catalogue of the school. Also any old Echo files obtainable.

A movement is on foot to have a field meet with some other college. Such a meet would give a great impulse to athletics at Juniata.

Got your oration written? With oratorical contests and commencement a great many orations are being prepared on college hill.

The bleak wintry winds have been keeping back the maple blossoms, although there have been a few beautiful days this spring.

Down street a little way a new drug store has been started and a soda fountain set up. Boys, it is the nickels that make the dollars.

After an extended absence, Mr. Stine is with us once again helping around the college. He had been working in the shops in Harrisburg.

Prof. Emmert is again back with us for the rest of the year. He takes up his old work and as ever tries to inspire in us a love of the beautiful.

On Saturday evening April 12th, Wilson Price gave his lecture on James Whitcomb Riley, to a large audience. His talk took the place of Lyceum.

True as the blue
And pure as the gold,
Thus may our lives
To their fullness unfold.

We have a very much appreciated colony of robins on the campus. The first cold days of the month seemed to mystify them, sort of "April fool" them, you know.

One of Mr. Van Dyke's pupils in Porto Rico recently made an excellent water-color map of Porto Rico for Mrs. Ella J. Brumbaugh. It was shown for several days on the Library mantel.

Huntingdon was full of "flittings" along about the first. Even college hill had its share. Prof. Swigart and family have moved into the college and their house is occupied by Mrs. Carroll and family.

On every Friday evening at nine o'clock there meets in the chapel a good sized class to study missionary effort and methods. A good many attend and the lessons are quite interesting. Just now they are studying the Geography of Protestant Missions.

It is about time that we visit the cave at Mapleton. Last year some of the boys visited it and brought back many specimens. The ladies have never yet visited it and a crowd should go some Saturday.

Eld. Stover after he left sent us some booklets in Gujarati of several Bible books especially Matthew and the Proverbs. Gujarati is a queer looking language, pretty closely resembling Chinese or Hebrew.

In days ago when a new student came he was nearly bored to death by invitations to join either of the two societies. That is changed now and the new students are left to judge themselves which society they shall join.

This is the first year for some time that we have not had several glee clubs. Last year we had a good string orchestra and now it is possible to have one this spring term if we would only get together. Many of the new people are excellent players on stringed instruments.

Juniata is really improving and broadening out. Our musical selections given in chapel on Friday mornings are an evidence of this growth. An instrumental or vocal selection of good music is given by some one taking music and on those days we always go to chapel with eagerness.

The library has been receiving some very valuable additions of late both by donation and through the regular Library fund. Recently the Orientals added fifteen good books to their already considerable library. In course of time Juniata will have a splendid reference library.

The Endowment Fund of Juniata has never increased by great strides but by slow, toilsome steps. Other great col-

leges receive endowment by the million almost where Juniata receives by the hundred. Recently Elder H. B. Brumbaugh gave a thousand dollars to our endowment fund.

The college buildings are filled from top to bottom and every room is occupied. From Student's Hall to the top floor of Oneida all is filled with happy life and energy. The gloomy days of the early part of the term made a few home-sick but the bright sunshine that followed drove all such fancies away.

"Juniata Field" is becoming the centre of our athletic life again. Base ball and outdoor games are again possible. We should again start up a lacrosse match. The lacrosse sticks are in Oneida attic and should be put to good use. Lacrosse is a Canadian game, introduced into American universities in the last decade and is one of the most spectacular games played. Boys, join the teams and play hard.

The friends of Mahlon C. Berkeley who was a "Normal" graduate of 1883, will be glad to know that he is now a successful banker of Burr Oak, Kansas. In 1894 Mr. Berkeley with Richard Beachy who was also a "Normal boy" of the 80's, organized the banking house of Berkeley, Beachy and Co., now the Jewell County Bank, which is recognized as one of the strong financial institutions in that section of the west.

Messrs. Johnson, Yoder and Blough have been chosen to represent Juniata in the intercollegiate debate at Susquehanna. Several public preliminary debates have been held and interest is increasing. Oratory and debating have been too much neglected at Juniata in the past and now should have a special enthusiasm. The preliminary debates have

taught and shown the principles of debating to a great extent.

The friends of Prof. Granville W. Brumbaugh, a Normal graduate of '87, now principal of the Seventh district school, Dayton, Ohio, will feel pained to learn of the early decease of his beloved wife who died Thursday, March 13th. Mrs. Brumbaugh leaves three bright boys, Glen, Paul and Emerson, aged respectively 11, 9 and 5. Juniata friends extend sincere sympathy to the husband and sons in their bereavement.

Two different oratorical contests have been arranged for the Spring Term: one between the societies and one for the members of the Lyceum. In the first each society shall choose three speakers and there shall be three prizes of five, three and two dollars each. The Lyceum also is arranging for such a contest. Such work will prepare Juniata for entering contests with other colleges, for which in the past we have been sadly deficient.

A few broken arrow heads are all that remain to tell of a once mighty people that roamed over these hills and valleys in search of game. It is hardly a century and a half since the place we now call Huntingdon was the great meeting place of the Indians, where every few moons the councils of the elders were held in solemn pomp and wild ceremony. Our college owes its romantic name to the old Oneida warriors who loved and revered the Onojutta the Standing Stone, which through the natural growth of the language has become Juniata. From this stone ran the great trail over the Alleghenies, a well worn path that had been used by the dusky warriors for centuries. Three stones were erected that we know of. The first, around which cluster the romantic legends of

the old Oneida warriors, disappeared with the redmen; the second, erected long before the Revolution by the whites, has partly disappeared, although in our library is a well preserved piece; and the third was erected at the Huntingdon centennial in 1896. From the neighborhood of Standing Stone came the only men who were sent to Braddock's support from Penna. Here was the wonderful dog-feast when a thousand warriors sat around the council fire, smoking the pipe of peace. Here, "Black Rifle," the giant of deadly aim, roamed and avenged his loved ones. Just as the dusky sons of Nature came here to counsel and deliberate many years ago, so the sons and daughters of a paler race now come here to learn and do. Juniata is a new Onojutta.

E. S.

Classical Reception

The fourth annual reception of the classical department was given in the college auditorium Thursday evening, March 27th, at eight o'clock. The room was very beautifully arranged with chairs and sofas, and decorated with ferns, palms and potted plants in Easter bloom. It was an ideal time to tender a reception after the care and anxiety of another term's reviews and examinations were over. As usual the attendance was large and all seemed especially joyful, from the fact that it was the first reception given in the auditorium and more particularly from the entertainment received. A reception committee consisting of one member from each class welcomed all as they entered.

Later in the evening Miss Clark entertained with a violin solo, which was well rendered; after which a quartet was given by Misses Clark and Snively and Messrs. Beery and Yoder.

At a reasonable hour lunch was served.

Just before the reception committee again took their place to bid all good night, the sophomores gathered around the piano and sang a class song which was well composed and just as well rendered. This enthused the freshmen and they closed the occasion with two vigorous class yells.

Lecture by Dr. Chas. Blanchard

Thursday evening, March 13th, Dr. Charles Blanchard of Wheaton College, Ill., lectured in the college chapel to a large audience. Dr. Blanchard has been engaged in educational work since fifteen years of age when he took his first school near Chicago. For many years he has served as president of Wheaton College. The speaker is very pleasing and interesting, and has now much favor at Juniata. His theme here was "The Lodge and its Awful Curse." His argument against the lodge system is very keen and it is hoped will save many young and vigorous lives from those pitfalls.

The Dr. is spending much of his time in lecturing to the young people on "Aims for a Higher Life." His prime motto seems to be "don't work for a living but work to help poor fallen souls to a nobler life."

We were also delighted to have Dr. Blanchard lead our chapel exercises the following morning, after which he gave a most interesting and helpful talk to the students.

Lecture by Prof. C. C. Ellis

Prof. C. C. Ellis who has recently been attending Dr. Gordon's school in Boston, delivered his lecture on "The Biggest Word in the Dictionary," in the college chapel Tuesday evening April 8th. It was the intention to hold it in the new auditorium but on account of the

very disagreeable weather it was not held there. The subject of the lecture was one which caused much interest just as to what the biggest word is. He said many people think the greatest man is the one who can spin off the greatest number of big words, but such is not the case. The biggest word was given in a parable of a young man who started down the wrong road and now seeing his awful mistake, prayed that he might be placed at the entrance of the roads once more. It proved a dream and the young man was still young and lived quite a different life. In other words it is "Possibility." It is a word linked with what is before, not what is behind. He told the life story of Geo. Peabody, John Hopkins and Jno. B. Gough and showed very clearly that possibilities lie in a boy even if he is penniless. There is something greater in life he said than environments that determine the destiny of a person; it is the high ideals of a noble life. The lecture was woven throughout with bits of humor which were given very cleverly. The proceeds of the lecture were given as Prof. Ellis's contribution to the gymnasium. It is the second lecture he has given for this purpose.

EXCHANGES

The *Amulet* managers have provided an especially good number in the March issue.

A very good sketch of the life of John Adams is in the Lebanon Valley College *Forum*.

The *Shamokin High School Review* contains a good presentation of John Philip Sousa's work, "The Fifth String."

"The Mission of the Christian College," in the *Rays of Light*, is from the pen of one who knows whereof he speaks.

"Thomas Babington Macaulay," in the *Free Lance* is an able article. "A Whig, a Tory, and a Pot of Scarlet Dye" is interesting, but a little weak.

The *Boston University Beacon* prints a very interesting letter from an alumnus in the Philippines. "When the Stormy Winds Do Blow" is a vivid, appealing picture.

The *Normal Vidette* is a very welcome paper. Especially good are: "Some Thoughts on the Habit of Study," and "The Philippine Woman as I saw her in Manila."

We are glad to welcome among our exchanges the *Randolph-Macon Monthly*, and the *William and Mary College Monthly*, both of Virginia, and magazines of considerable merit.

The *Central Collegian* publishes a number of excellent orations in the March issue, which is devoted to the productions of the intercollegiate oratorical contest of the State of Missouri.

"Harnessing Natural Forces," in the *Serosis*, is an interesting article looking toward the future, when stream, tide and wave, wind, sun, and liquid air will be the common generators of power to carry on the work of the world.

Few of our exchanges show more capable editorial work than the *Juniata Echo*, representing Juniata College. A well written review of the work of Rudyard Kipling is the leading feature of the February number.—*B. S. N. S. Quarterly*.

"What Biological Sciences are Doing for the World at the Beginning of the XXth Century," in the *B. S. N. S. Quarterly*, is an interesting, helpful article. We respectfully question the ap-

plication of some of the Scripture quotations, however.

The inaugural greeting of the new editor-in-chief of the *Haverfordian* certainly disappoints no one. Judging from his apparently effortless flow of words, there is promise of some very readable "expatiations" on this page of our esteemed contemporary.

Our nearest neighbor, the *Reveille*, resembles us in many respects, a matter which is fortunate if her supporters, when they come to bear a similar relation to the ECHO, will feel the greater interest in the new, as reminding them of the pleasant associations of the old.

"The Pennsylvania Frontier in the Revolution" is the subject of an essay in the *Susquehanna* of much interest to Pennsylvania students, embodying, as it does, the results of much evident and careful research, and setting them forth in an interesting and attractive manner.

The *Mercersburg Academy Literary Magazine*, of February, contains an excellent example of vivid description and word painting in "A Mountain Sunset," and an equally good description in "A Connecticut Farm." The Sketch of Pen-Mar is good, especially pleasing to one familiar with the view described.

The work of rebuilding at Wooster University will be commenced in the very near future. The cost of the buildings, as announced by the *Voice*, will be \$100,000 for the main recitation hall, \$50,000 each for chemical and biological laboratories and \$40,000 for the Preparatory building. Five are to be erected at once.

"The College World" acknowledges the justice of the *Argus'* criticism, and retires. Its comprehensive nature was the reason of its use, in view of the double office which an inexperienced hand was told he was to fill. He will hereafter exercise his privilege of separating his material in accordance with the requirements of a "systematic paper."

A gentle protest appears in the March number of the *White and Blue* against a form of criticism that is not agreeable to the spirit of the school which it represents. In the two paragraphs, of different editors, devoted to the subject, there is an unaffected dignity that must call forth the admiration and co-operation of all who know, and believe with, this paper.

Conspicuous features of merit in the March *Ursinus College Bulletin* are the editorial page, and "The Unknown Figure;" but most interesting, of all perhaps, to the Pennsylvania German, is the "Readings from Harbaugh," a short dissertation on the life, character, and writings of that "fireside poet" of the Pennsylvania Germans, Henry Harbaugh, of Franklin County.

A sentence in the exchange column of the *Archive* is, in itself, perhaps, as good a tribute to the paper as could be given: "We try as hard as we can to reach the highest possible position." Were there no other evidence of merit than this it should go a long way to commend the paper to the realm of school literature. But it is not so with the *Archive*; every page of the paper shows the care and thought that is expended upon it, and it will not be without results. We wish you, heartily, success in your efforts.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

"None but the Brave," by Hamblen Sears, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.

Here is told a story of adventure whose scene is laid in eastern New York in the time of the Revolution. General Washington, Lafayette, Major Andre, Sir Henry Clinton, and Benedict Arnold appear as characters, and in the development of the plot are many scenes illustrative of the lawlessness of war time. British social life in New York is vividly contrasted with the horrors endured by American prisoners in the old Sugar House prison.

"Thomas Henry Huxley," by Edward Clodd, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.00 net.

This work is one of a series of studies of Modern English writers, the object of which is to present in brief form a view of the authors and their works to readers who have not time to read an extended biography. The present volume opens with a chronology followed by a discussion of his life in which the reader sees Thomas Huxley as a man, a discoverer, an interpreter, a controversialist, and as a constructor. In each case the picture is clearly drawn and the distinctive characteristics thrown out in strong relief. Huxley was earnestly and unselfishly devoted to the advancement of science, and no less interested in making that same science a source of benefit to his fellows. He sought no honors as such and expresses himself as being "indifferent as to whether the work is recognized as mine or not, so long as it is done." In the description of his character as a man one is forcibly reminded of Phillips Brooks' reply to the question, "Why is it that some of these men who call themselves atheists seem to lead such moral lives?"—"They have to, they have no God to forgive them if they don't."

During his visit to the United States in a lecture before Johns Hopkins University he said, "I am not in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness or your material resources as such. Size is not grandeur, territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs a true sublimity and the terror of overhanging fate, is 'What are you going to do with all these things?' The one condition of success, your sole safeguard is

the moral worth and intellectual clearness of the individual."

Huxley was a kindred spirit of Darwin, Tyndall, and Spencer "whose teachings all tended to the denial of the spiritual. Many of their first positions have been accepted and taught without due allowance for subsequent statements which have proved that the teaching consisted in suggesting hypotheses rather than the declaration of ascertained facts."

The Remarkable Story of Miss Stone.

The first authoritative article on the remarkable experiences of Miss Ellen Stone, the American Missionary, will be contained in the May number of the *Woman's Home Companion* (Springfield, O.,) with heretofore unpublished pictures. The author is the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which organization took foremost part in securing her release from the Bulgarian brigands.

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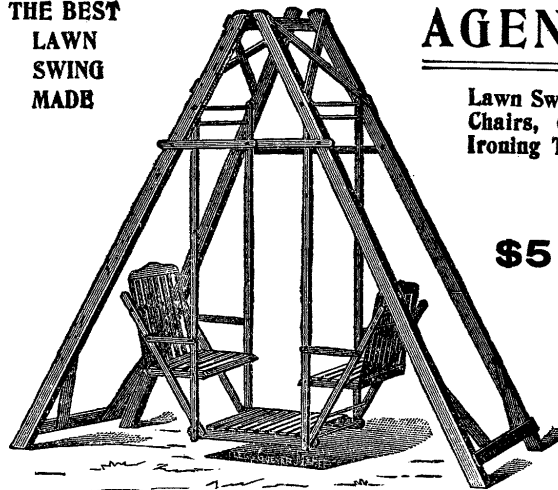
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In an up-to-date tailor-made gown, U-pi-de-i-da!
The boys are wild, and prex is, too,
You never saw such a hulla-ba-loo.
CHORUS. — U-pi-dee-i-dee-i-da! etc.

Her voice is clear as a soaring lark's,
And her wit is like those trolley-car sparks!
When 'cross a muddy street she flits,
The boys all have conniption fits!

The turn of her head turns all ours, too,
There's always a strife to sit in her pew;
'Tis enough to make a parson drunk,
To hear her sing old co-ca-che-lunk!

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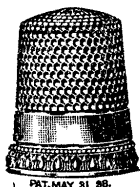
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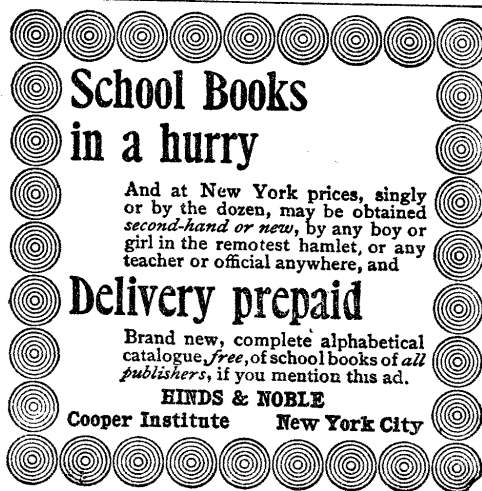
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Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., MAY, 1902

No. 5

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

WHEN PROF. ZUCK sat down on that April morning, 1876, with three pupils, in the little room in the *Pilgrim* office, he may have dreamed of a future for the institution he was then founding; but the longest reaches of his imagination and his hopes probably fell short of the realizations of even a quarter century of its progress and influence.

EDUCATION HAS come to be a passion with the people whether it be from the hard and close competition in the struggle for existence or from the love of knowledge and intellectual occupation. Fortunate indeed is that institution whose paramount purpose is the development of character. Apart from this high motive Juniata College has no excuse for being.

WE PRESENT this month several new views of the College buildings. These piles of brick indicate the successive stages of development so far as material equipment is concerned; but buildings alone do not make a school. They are the signs of an activity which calls to one centre and unite in one community

young persons with a common purpose. They may hold, too, the sacred associations of those who find here, for a time, the comforts of a home and the inspiration to noble endeavor.

REMINISCENCES OF JUNIATA COLLEGE by Professor David Emmert, has done much to call favorable attention to the work of the institution. It elicits warm commendation from the most cultured readers—first as to its style and literary merit and second as to the subject that it treats.

Many readers of the book, of taste, culture and ability, have spoken of it as a "true book" a "good book" and a "beautiful book." It is a book that is so well written and so artistically constructed that it is admired by all and is regarded as a "great book" even if it is small. No friend of the educational work at Huntingdon should fail to purchase a copy and read it.

THE RECENT inter-collegiate debate held with Susquehanna University is a significant event in the history of Juniata College. It marks her entrance upon an era in which her influence will

be more distinctly felt by sister institutions and in which her prestige abroad will be increased. At home it serves as a powerful intellectual stimulus to the student body since a precedent has been established, which while it should be maintained, can only be done by earnest effort and sound scholarship. Inter-collegiate contests in the past have been largely on the plane of athletics. It is the aim of Juniata that her efforts along that line shall consist of intellectual prowess. All Juniataians rejoice because of the victory won by our debaters. A condensed report of the contest copied from the *Huntingdon Globe* will be found in another column.

EVERY SCHEME of education provides that at a certain age the child shall be taken from the mother or home and placed under a different and more organized form of instruction which we call school. This training continues for a number of years until at the age of eighteen, or twenty-one or twenty-five the pupil has completed his education and is "prepared for life." The point worthy of note is that the extent of the training is marked more commonly by years than by the mental capacity of the student. Seldom has a generation passed without some prophet protesting against this "yard stick" education and calling upon all teachers to give heed to the development of the individual rather than the amount of knowledge which he is to acquire. The same prophet then marks out a scheme by which the individual powers of the pupil may be developed and the scheme includes certain work for definite years, and the same training for all. So it comes to pass that the prophet of individualism acknowledges that human nature is about the same in all and that education must

proceed along rather definitely defined lines. Based upon this principle is the idea that all schools public and private, denominational and State shall be organized so that their work may be made to fit into a generally accepted plan of grading. It is the principle of co-operation carried into education, and the fact that man is a social being and that by association the training of the individual is made subject to the world's needs, makes possible this coordination of schools and school courses.

One of the great advances along the line of uniformity of courses has come through the Association of Colleges of Pennsylvania and Maryland. This association has planned uniform entrance requirements which have been accepted by all the leading colleges within its field. This plan has had its effect upon the secondary schools, also, in that their courses have been directed uniformly to meet these requirements. The great value of this plan is in its gain to the common student, in making more possible for him the ideal and hope of every ambitious scholar—a college education. Time was when a college education was only for the few. The necessary preparation for entrance was such that few could afford to attend an expensive preparatory school, where alone such preparation could be had. Now the work of the public school and of every school under college grade is directed to meet the lessening demands which the college makes upon those who enter its doors. Each year's work leads by easy and natural steps towards a definite course. This movement recognizes that a college training is the standard of general education, and the true American spirit says that it shall be made possible for all.

TWO PICTURES

FIRST SCENE



FROM beneath a mossy rock where ferns festoon its rippling course and hide its secret source, comes a little mountain stream, laughing as it glides into the sunlight, sparkling as it dashes over its pebbly bed, and flinging up a radiant tear-drop seems to say, "Friends of my childhood, farewell, farewell, I must hasten on my way and leave you forever!" Down the pretty cascades, eddying now and rushing then under deep shadows of hemlock, spruce, and pine, it darts on into the deep gorge below, not knowing what its destiny may be. But it has a mission. It ripples and gurgles merrily as it goes. It smiles back the cheerful image of the solitude-loving mountain bird, and rejoices to quench the thirst of the wild deer and other denizens of the glen. Shadowed and hampered and buffeted, giving cheer where it may, gaining ever in volume as it goes, it widens and is checked here and there in its course to turn groaning wheels for the service of man,—then rolls on until it reaches the broad fertile plain below, where green meadows rejoice in its coming and trees bend low to kiss its fair face.

Giving, *giving*, *giving*, from its source on the mountain to the valley's depth, has been its song, and now with the quiet reserve which comes from the consciousness of duty well done it curves like a silver thread, flowing leisurely through the meadow.

Man and beast press down to its brink to bathe their parched lips and quench their burning thirst, and all the land blooms, and rejoices and revels in verdure because a single little stream once started on an errand of love upon the distant height.

Its work is done. It has cheered and made glad one little vale, and now as it sweeps out with a merry ripple to join the greater river its purity forbids its mingling with the polluted stream, so it shyly clings to the nearer shore until the rapids are reached where it joins the wild rush to meet "The Father of the Waters," some day to return as a transformed spirit, in the mist on the mountain top.

SECOND SCENE

A pond,—a quiet pool nestled amid the hills, the emblem of idleness, the symbol of patience, sleeps quietly in the sunlight.

Reeds and rushes fringe its border. The frogs make music in the gathering twilight and add to the sense of mysterious repose. Now and then a swallow touches its surface, and when the moon hangs low and its delicate crescent is mirrored deep, the night bird swoops down to skim her morsel of food from the buzzing insect life that swarms upon its surface.

A storm is gathering. The tempest breaks on the hill tops and down the narrow ravines come the rushing waters, bringing into the bosom of the pond the product of man's toil and the rich treasures of soil and fertile mould.

The banks of the pond are widened. The marshy pools among the rushes are swallowed up. The tops of the tallest growths just peep out above the waters.

The pond rejoices in its wealth and in the greatness of its expanse, and like a

miser, not caring whence nor how he gets his gain, cries, "More! *more! more!*"

The sultry days come on. The waters slowly recede; like "wealth gotten by," surely decreasing. The pond sighs at its diminishing greatness. The reeds and rushes stand out once more above the flood. The serpent wriggles his way over the soft mud of the margin and leaves his suggestive, wavy track. The frogs come closer and closer together, like worshippers in a cold country church. They sing, but tune their melancholy music to a minor key. Desolation and despair are written everywhere. The poor old pond assigns her right to the tiller of the soil to pay her honest debts, and all her tenants get notice to quit.

Snakes and frogs, mosquitoes and dragon-flies vanish, for the waters have gone and the ooze and the slime alone remain.

Fit emblem this of one who takes and holds but never gives; eager to receive but dispensing no blessings.

The source of apparent wealth became the cause of poverty. The deep bottom of the pond that had quietly slumbered in the vale for ages, suddenly covered with the wealth of the hills, like a rich treasure unused became the means of its final destruction.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth, but it tendeth to poverty."

The truest joys of life are to be found in the dispensing of blessings. Selfishness and narrow-mindedness tend to the decay of all the best qualities of the human soul. "The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

Better the little stream dashed and beaten over rocks in the mountain gorge than the lazy pond dying of its own greed.

D. EMMERT.

BRETHREN SCHOOLS

EDWARD S. FAHRNEY

Next after the founding of the college which the ECHO represents, came Mount Morris College, "reared upon the ruins of the Rock River Seminary," a Methodist institution which came into the hands of the Brethren in 1879. The school was opened, August 20, 1879, under the name of Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute: but was again chartered, in 1884, under the name, Mount Morris College. Since that time the advancement has been steady. A new college building was erected in 1890-91, with 72 feet front, a chapel 127 feet long, and with main part of structure three stories above the basement. The college offers a Teachers' course, an Academic course of four years, in the fields known as Classical, Latin-Scientific, and English-Scientific; and a Seminary course, pursuing studies, in the same fields, two years in advance of the Academic. In addition to the above, are the Bible, Music, and Commercial courses. Two literary societies and a bimonthly journal are supported, of which the last mentioned is *Our Young People*.

In 1887, there was chartered in the State of Kansas, an institution bearing the name of McPherson College. A dormitory was erected at a cost of about \$20,000, which was also used for recitation purposes for a period of two years. The main building, 94x117 feet, was then begun, but, owing to financial difficulties through which the school, as many others, had to work its way, this building was only temporarily roofed until 1897. The annual enrollment is about four hundred. The departments of study cover Commercial, Normal, Preparatory, Collegiate, Oratorical, Biblical, German, and Musical courses, in several of which,

graduates receive state certificates to teach in Kansas. The representative paper is the *Rays of Light*.

In 1880 was opened the Spring Creek Normal School and Collegiate Institute, in Virginia, with an attendance of fifteen students. Before the third session the school was moved to Bridgewater and called Virginia Normal School, when the enrollment extended to fifty-two. In another year was erected a building of three stories, 40x80 feet, and in 1888 the name was changed to Bridgewater College.

Unfortunately, in the time allotted for the preparation of these scattered notes, no late account of the development of the school could be secured, but it is known to have grown to large proportions in recent years, and sustains a paper, in magazine form, known as *The Philomathean Monthly*.

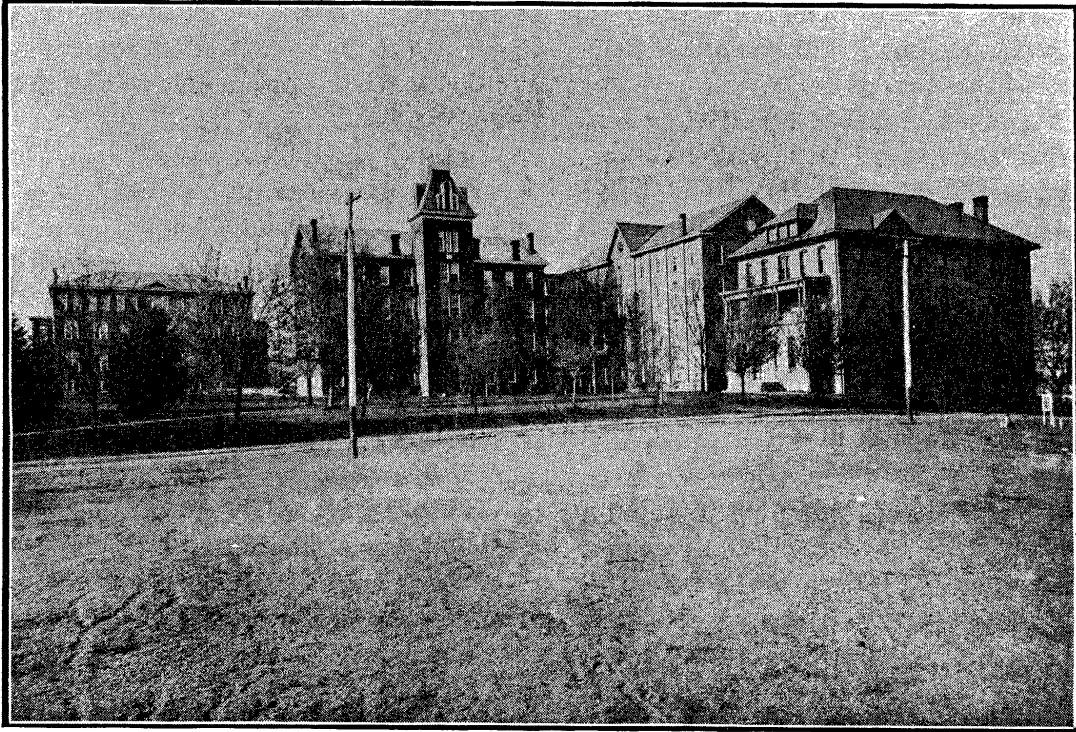
Manchester College, North Manchester, Ind., is centrally located between Pittsburg and St. Louis. This institution was founded in 1895, enclosed with a campus of ten acres, incorporated under the state laws of Indiana, and granted two charters, extending the usual rights and privileges of an institution of learning. Three large substantial buildings stand on the campus: the college building proper, in which are the quarters of the literary department, book store, post-office, science laboratory, music department, two society halls, and printing plant; the Bible School, a new building completed in 1896, containing a chapel of six hundred seating capacity, offices, recitation rooms, library and reading room, commercial, shorthand, and typewriting rooms; and lastly, the Ladies' Home, erected in 1898. The courses offered are Classical, Scientific, and Philosophical, all leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; four-year

preparatory courses to all of the three named; and a Teachers' course. In addition to these, are a Bible School and School of Music.

Ten miles north of Roanoke, near the Norfolk and Western Railroad, is located a school under the supervision of men of the Brethren Church, designated Betetourt Normal College. The main college building is 70x40 feet, two stories above the basement, including, a kitchen, dining hall, chapel, recitation rooms, parlor, office, and dormitory for ladies. The Young Men's Home is 40x30 feet, two stories high, and serves the purpose which its name indicates. The courses offered are: Preparatory, Teachers', Latin-Scientific, English-Scientific, and a course specially Preparing for the Classics; leading to bachelor degrees in English, Pedagogy, and Science. There is in connection with the school a Music, and an Art Department; and one literary society.

In Elizabethtown, Pa., and Union Bridge, Md., have recently been opened schools under the auspices of the Brethren Church. Elizabethtown is centrally located, about eighteen miles from Harrisburg. The college building is a substantial brick structure 45x90 feet, three stories above the basement, on elevated ground, surrounded by a ten acre campus, and equipped with all modern conveniences. The courses are: Literary, three years; Teachers', three years; Academic, offering Scientific or Classical, and preparing to enter college; and a Commercial course. There is one literary society.

We have no definite data at hand concerning the Union Bridge school, known as the Maryland Collegiate Institute, but roseate reports of its quality and progress have come indirectly.



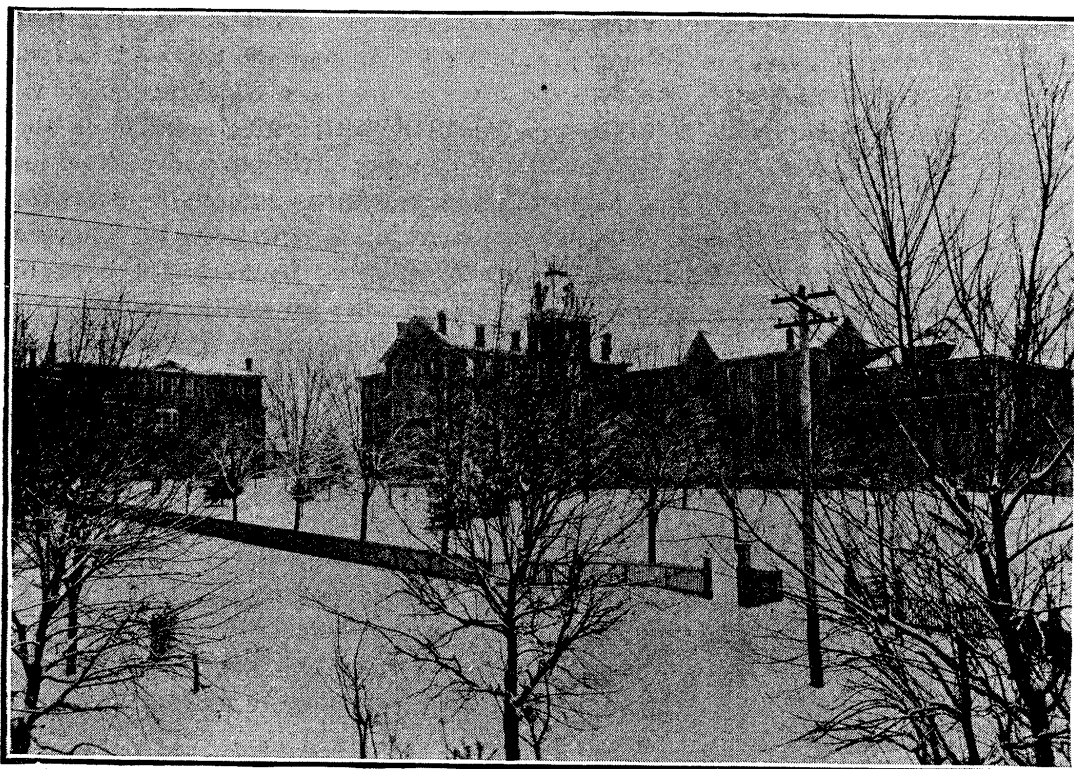
JUNIATA—TRADITION AND SPIRIT

CARMAN C. JOHNSON

There's a vast deal more about a school than scholasticism. Faculties and students, maps and charts, books and instruments, busts and pictures do give to the place an air of learning and culture; and perhaps this were enough to make of an educational institution a sacred shrine forever. But old school halls and college walls are endowed with an essential personality that is at once beautiful in its sympathy and sublime in its dignity. It may seem strange to the non-collegian that a bond of fraternal interest should bind the hearts and lives of school fellows together and that this bond should be perpetual; but that very bricks and stones and walks and trees and hills and streams should respond to the schoolman's heart throb as if they were human is a thought which can be appreciated to the full only by those who

have been so fortunate as to move as students for a number of years about the grounds of some old seat of learning.

Oxford's "quadrangle" contains the heart of every Oxonian. When the fellows of Yale quit the "fence" for their studies and night settles down on the campus, the "fence" is still occupied by the spirit of many an old Yale man turned boy again just for a moment's rest from the stress of a busy world; and many a gentleman of Virginia looks back to the days when the classic shades and columns of his noble University shared with him the intensity of joy and sorrow which always crowd into school at its best. 'Tis an unconscious affinity for the place that starts in the breast of every true student on the day of his matriculation; and while age sprinkles the grey among the collegian's locks and covers the walls of his alma mater with ivy, the attachment for each other deepens into an affection kindred to that



existing between parent and child.

Juniata, nestled among the minor ridges lying between the Blue Mountains of the East and the sun-gilt Alleghenies of the West, has passed the first quarter century line, and now many are her scattered sons and daughters whose hearts beat faster when we sing her "Hail." They think back to that hazy day in September on which they arrived at the station, rode up in the rattling transfer, caught the first glimpse of the college tower between the roofs and trees, alighted at the college gate, met the strange faces of those who afterwards became quite chummy, ate the first meal in the big dining hall, and with some effort suppressed that unwelcome feeling of strangeness, mingled with regret and longing to give up, upon being ushered into the bare but cozy little room that was to be at once a home and study for such a long time. How vividly the first days impress themselves upon us; and,

spite of other buildings and a growing campus, we naturally recall the image that first printed itself upon our minds, then to the original picture we add the later details.

Again they think of the quiet and studious days spent within her strong walls when Winter wrapt all Nature in white and the winds blew fiercely down the valley between Terrace and Tussey, whistling through the creaking forests, freezing the river into solid ice, and blocking the roads with drifts of snow; when the life of the place was pent up close and literary societies, debating clubs, and groups of congenial friends met in Room 45 or 52, in the Chapel, in the Parlor, in the Tower, in Room C., or in Old 143; and when somewhat of the stern seriousness of Winter wrought itself into the student fiber and kept them down to the hard grind of the year.

But where is the old Juniatian who does not revisit in memory the haunts of

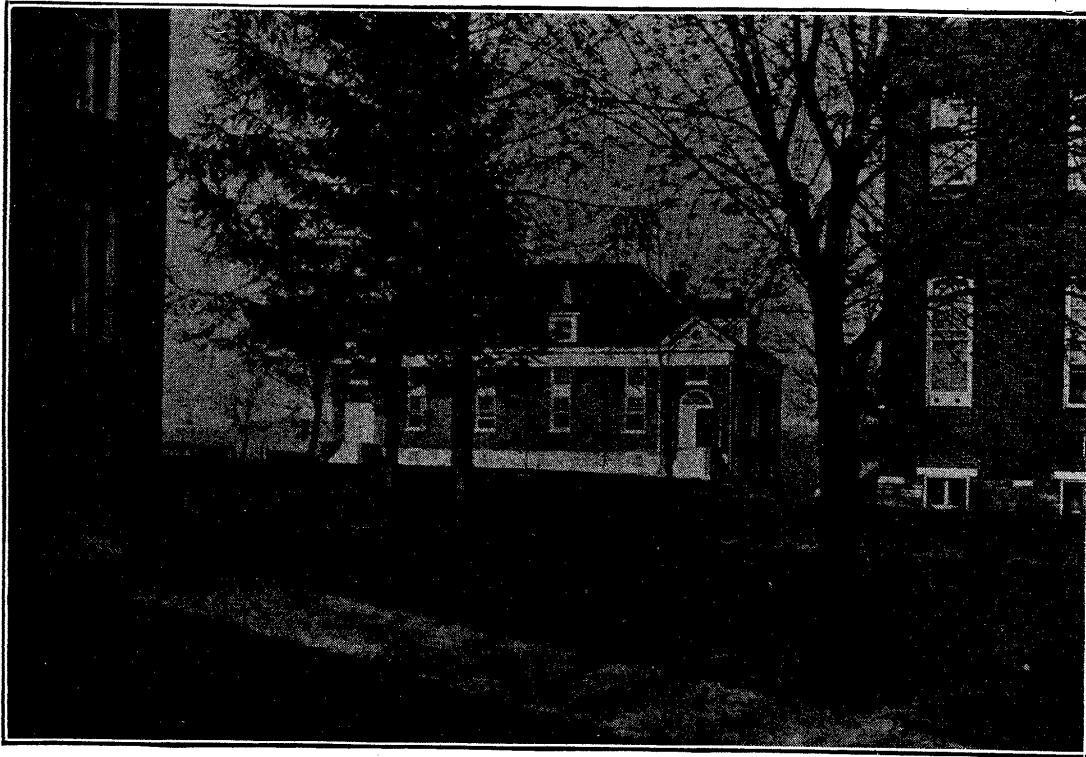
nature on the college horizon, where Spring unbinds the shackles that Winter has forged and lavishes her store of color and verdure and perfume upon the waking earth? Arbutus in the Glen, Hepatica back of The Lion, Butter Cups below Shelving Rock, Pine Cones along The Black Horse Trail, Bluets in the meadows, Wind Flowers on the Commons near the spreading Elms, Jack in the Pulpit at the base of Pulpit Rocks, Columbine on Warrior's Ridge, Laurel above the Cliffs, Rhododendron across the River near the old Mill Dam and Violets everywhere! These are the haunts whence, with his ear close to the beating heart of Nature, every Juniatian has caught the rhythm of that magnanimous spirit that permeates the best in Nature and in Man.

Is it strange that this storied land of the mystical Red Man should be full of rocks and trees and caves and streams that enshrine the heart of the students who in this later quarter cycle have roamed over the same grounds? Is it strange that we should refer to our historic location, since the camp grounds of the Oneidas lie within plain view along the line of The Seven Hills, since the famous Standing Stone was erected on the banks of our own Juniata not a mile away, since the site of an old settlers' fort may still be pointed out, since The Gorge through which the Juniata flows just back of college is one of the three historic gaps through which the tide of national migration swept westward over the Appalachians, and since the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania chose the site of Huntingdon as an ideal location for a town? If ever an institution were happily located for scenery, for health, for local tradition, and for genuine inspiration productive of loyalty, that institution is Juniata College.

College Spirit—what is it? It's that indefinable but none the less real fact of enthusiastic devotion which unconsciously takes hold of the ideal student in the course of his growth into and with an institution and causes him to rejoice over every mark of its superiority. Like every other spirit, it in itself cannot be seen; but the manifestations thereof are certain to take some form. While the vigorous yell of a band of college men upon an occasion of victory may not seem to be in any sense a proper expression of devotion to their school, yet to them it may be the only adequate means of manifesting their accumulated joy. There's many a college custom which has no essential warrant except the fact of it and the age it; but the college world has a right to determine to some extent the lines along which its growth shall proceed, just as the business world, the political world, and the religious world respectively determine the form and nature of their development from within. So, while Juniata gradually imbibes and manifests a reasonable degree of the traditional college spirit which comes to her men and women by reason of their life in the college world, yet she always has and shall continue to give an essential Juniata flavor to everything which she adopts from that college world. For instance, the unwarranted degree to which inter-collegiate athletics is emphasized in the college world finds no approval in the councils of Juniata, spite of the fact that we have recently purchased a good athletic field and have still more recently erected a splendid gymnasium. But that more consistent course of inter-collegiate rivalry which manifests itself in intellectual contests in debate and oratory is fostered as our recent meet with a sister institution will show. The growth of Juniata through the twenty-five years of

her life is almost a biological study, as indeed it is a study in the evolution of an ideal. No year of her history can be said to be like the previous year, but every year marks a change in method, in the adjustment of courses, in the erection of buildings, in the enlargement of the campus, in the introduction of new features into the student life, and in the consequent broadening of the scope and purpose of the work.

apt to criticize us in this regard. But no school man of any experience whatsoever will class Juniata among the flighty and unduly progressive schools. One has only to speak of Juniata among men of other colleges who know her and they will always remark upon her recognized conservatism. It's true, Juniata has an essential personality, and she keeps her balance. Above everything else she manifests the eclectic spirit and



THE GYMNASIUM

To him who looks on from the outside and makes a study of the institution's history, in the light of its conservative constituency there can be no other conclusion than that of a marvelous and rapid development. The casual observer indeed might call it so rapid as to doubt the possibility of our having maintained the departments and the affairs of the institution along consistent and consecutive lines. Our church people are very

chooses from all sources those features which she desires to incorporate into her policy. She has never allowed her student body to drive her into measures to which she could not subscribe, but as she has seen and appreciated the worth of certain features she has taken them in and made them her own.

Subscribe for the ECHO and keep in touch with what is going on at Juniata.

APOSTROPHE

ADALINE HOHF BEERY

Juniata, crowning thy fair hill
 Up to faith-swept levels pointing still;
 Nothing fearing in thy righteous course,
 Into prestige sprung from humble source;
 All thy children gifts of laurel hold,
 Tied with talismanic blue and gold;
 As to zenith mounts our altar fire,

Craven nurslings perish on that pyre!
 O'er th' assembly hear the prophet's cry,
 "Late and far shall men this flame descry!
 Loyal sons with lighted torch shall blaze
 Every jungle hung with virgin maze;
 Greet the future with a grasp and cheer
 Echoing wider, purer, year by year."

ITEMS

Twenty-six tables in the Dining Room.

The Academy Club is a great success.

Miss Clark played in York on May 9th.

There are four classical seniors this year.

The last half of the college year is fast going by.

The folks at home would appreciate a copy of the ECHO.

There are thirty-five students this term from Huntingdon.

The Senior class pins have been received and are very pretty.

If ever, these are the days when you should feel glad you are living.

On May 23rd will be held the annual reunion of the Wahneeta Society.

One of the largest and most pleasant communion services ever held here occurred May 3.

Old students and alumni should write us sometimes and tell us what they are doing. We enjoy hearing of their successes.

The Wahneetas now are paying especial attention to parliamentary drill in their private meeting.

On these warm evenings several of the professors may be seen in shirt sleeves, pushing lawn mowers.

The Lyceum met May 10th, when a literary program was rendered, consisting of orations and music.

Laborers are so scarce around Huntingdon that it is almost impossible to have the tennis courts finished.

There's many a student who gets up at five o'clock on week days but misses his Bible class on Sunday morning.

Of a surety, the college is full when it is necessary to put two students in the belfry. Every room in all the buildings is filled.

The most pleasant place now to get out a lesson is on the campus. But, boys, be careful, the campus belongs to the ladies.

On May 15th Miss Clark's pupils gave a public recital which was greatly appreciated. Miss Mary Bashore's playing was especially pleasing.

Plans are being formulated to have a missionary to represent the Band work in the foreign field and the fund is being increased with every collection.

Irvin C. Van Dyke, '00, who has made a success of teaching in San Juan, Porto Rico, during the last two years, expects to return soon and take up the Classical course next year.

About the middle of April a wild fire left a trail of black and deadened timber on the ridge above the college. The flames could be plainly seen from the college, as they seemed to try to reach the clouds in their mad haste.

There are just thirteen students here this term from Somerset County. Every now and then one of them gets a box of maple sweets from home and then that room has lots of visitors.

The Lecture Bureau has not gotten much outside talent this year, but are arranging for a regular course of lectures during next year. The "Saul" cantata, was under their direction.

Two base ball teams have been organized and the field has been put in condition for playing. Mr. Newcomer was chosen captain of the first team and Mr. Peoples of the second.

Now that the roads are in condition again for wheeling many of our lads and lasses are using their bicycles quite frequently. The wheel is almost indispensable to a college student.

Seventy-five per cent. of the collections taken at the regular missionary meeting is now set apart for the purpose of supporting a missionary, that is to be sent from Juniata in the near future.

Recently there was planted on the campus some new shrubbery and about twenty-five new trees. Plans for resodding along the walks are also being made. Keep your eyes open for the improvements.

Several robins have made the campus their home and it is not uncommon to see a nest filled with ugly featherless little youngsters who are able to do nothing but stretch up long necks and open big mouths.

Prof. Snavely says the Business Department this spring term is the largest he has ever had. Already during the year he has graduated five students. Mr. McClain who graduated recently has taken up Normal English work.

This term as never before there is a general satisfaction with college life and a mingling of cliques. Indeed one can almost say that there are no cliques. Strolls, socials, and society work are bringing about a much better condition of affairs.

From east, west, north and south come good reports of Junatians. The secret of Juniata's strength lies in the ability and loyalty of the men and women who leave her walls to fill positions in the pulpits, colleges, school rooms, and offices of the land.

On April 18th the annual meeting of the Eclectic Literary Society was held, the especial feature of the program being a lecture by Dr. Shimmel of Harrisburg, subject "An Educated Ancestry." The lecture was well received and was full of practical thought.

Mr. Jesse Emmert, a Classical Senior of this year, has been chosen to represent the Sunday Schools of Middle Pennsylvania in the foreign field. He will likely go with Bro. Stover in the fall. For several years he has been the Secretary of these schools and was chosen almost unanimously.

On May 6th general permission was given to hear Dr. Anna Shaw lecture on "The Fate of Republics," in the Presbyterian church. Dr. Shaw is a lecturer of national reputation. All who heard her were highly profited. She made a very strong appeal for woman suffrage and the development of the better traits of our national character.

Again we are in the midst of the tennis season and every evening the courts are filled. In a short time we expect to have six courts finished, and ready for use. About thirty-six joined the club this term and the outlook for

tennis is very bright indeed. Mr. Widowson is chairman of the club and is helped by a Ground committee of three members.

The Normal English Seniors planted a mountain ash on Arbor day this year. The president and different members of the class made addresses, and then as the great red sun sank behind the hills, their class song floated over the campus and the campus had another tree. It is slender and small as yet, but it will surely become the sturdy representative of the class of '02.

Cecil Rhodes, the uncrowned king of South Africa, made a will truly representative of the man. Among other educational provisions he provides for two American scholarships to be awarded to each of the present states and territories of the United States. The holders of these scholarships are to receive \$1500 a year a piece and are to study three years at Oxford University, England. Who of our Juniata boys will be first to compete for the prize?

Probably the largest and most enjoyable reception ever given at Juniata was conducted by the members the Academy Club in the College Auditorium April 26th. Palms, pink carnations, soft draped nooks, screens and the college blue and gold lent special charm to the interior. During the evening a series of beautiful tableaux were given by some of the ladies of the Club. The refreshments were quite a novelty—sundries and cake. As we left, we felt that a new department in our college work had risen to a permanent standing and dignity.

The Musicale—Saul-Cantata—rendered in the auditorium on the evening of May 8th was a grand success. The room was entirely full. Many citizens of the town

were present. The rendition occupied about two and a half hours. Leading points were carried by the following persons. SAUL, Mr. J. W. Yoder; SAMUEL, Prof. C. C. Johnson; DAVID, Prof. F. F. Holsopple; JONATHAN, Prof. Wm. Beery; MICHAEL, Miss Rose Clark; ABIGAIL, Mrs. Ella J. Brumbaugh; COMFORTING MESSENGER, Miss Mabel Stryker; WITCH OF ENDOR, Miss Mary C. Johnson; HERALD, Master Leon F. Beery.

The studies now being pursued in the Bible department of the school, cover a wide and very important field of theological study. The study of the Gospels is historical, exegetical and practical. In the study of New Testament Theology, the doctrine of each New Testament book is clearly emphasized. The class in Hebrew is reading the last chapters of Genesis, and will soon take up the Psalms. The college juniors have elected Biblical Literature for the entire year, one-half year's work being required. A whole year is required in the three years' Bible course. Interest in this especial line of Bible study is increasing year by year. The Gospel of John is now being read by the advanced N. T. Greek class, the text being the Cambridge Greek series. The class in Biblical Introduction is looking into the subject of prophecy and the Reformation period is being examined by the Church History class. The class in Exegetical study, English, is making a careful study of the book of James. The interest in this line of work is increasing.

PERSONALS

Theodore Lindsay is a merchant in Charle Roi, Washington Co., Pa.

George and Harry Cupp are doing a good business with their store in Johnstown, Pa.

Dr. Light Quinn is practicing medicine at Bowlesburg, Centre Co., Pa.

W. L. Leopold spent April 9-11 visiting friends and a few of his class mates at the college.

Roy Harley was called home April 20th by a telegram announcing the death of his mother.

Measles did not slight Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh, but he got off without the usual one week's use of green glasses.

Tom Bratton, of the commercial course of 1900, is clerking for the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company at Roanoke, Va.

Clarence Fahrney finished the business course, and on May 1st, took a paying position in the office of the supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon.

Miss Strong, State Secretary Y. M. C. A., of Scranton, Pa., visited us last month. She gave an address to the girls of the college and also spoke to the school at Chapel exercises.

On April 16th, Laura B. Myers, a former student, was married at her home, Feree, Westmoreland Co., Pa., to Mr. John K. Fox of Mount Pleasant in the same county. Bert Myers a brother of the bride and who is here this term, attended the wedding.

Mr. George W. Wright, Pennsylvania manager for the Topical Bible Co., of Lincoln, Nebraska, was here April 19th to 22nd interesting some of the students in his work. Nearly a score of our students expect to canvass for the sale of the Topical Bible after commencement.

Miss Gertrude Snavely of the Classical Department was summoned to her home in Harrisburg, May 1, by the illness of her father. She started at night but the

death messenger reached there before her. The news of her sad bereavement cast a gloom over the entire school.

Mr. Horace O. Wells, Classical graduate 1900, went to Porto Rico two years ago as teacher. Last summer he came back and conferred upon Miss Grace Hartzler of Elizabethtown, Pa., his own name and took her along as his assistant. They seem to be happy in their new home. Horace is supervisor of the district of Aguadilla, which has an area of about 250 square miles, 60 schools and 62,000 inhabitants. His duties are similar to those of a county superintendent. Twenty-six of these schools are in towns, the remainder are scattered through the country and can only be reached by bridle paths, hard and dangerous.

Early on the morning of April 13th the word was passed among the students in awed whispers that Mr. James Laza was dying. He had been sick for a long time. Indeed he had never been entirely well since coming to us in January. He suffered from rheumatism which left him with a serious heart trouble. He declined very rapidly during the last week and despite medical skill and careful nursing he died, far away from home and loved ones. Services were held at the college and then news from Porto Rico was awaited most anxiously. When the answer came to bury here, services were held in the Catholic Church, which all the students attended in a body and then the poor boy from the far off island of the South was laid to rest in Riverview Cemetery over looking the town and the river. Mr. Laza was aged about twenty years. He came here from Harrisburg, where he had been attending the High School. He leaves a father and one sister, who have the sympathy of many hearts here.

ALUMNI NOTES

1879.—Gaius M. Brumbaugh who has been practicing medicine in Washington, D. C., for many years is one of the rising physicians of that city. Miss Phebe R. Norris of the same city is also successful in the practice of the healing art.

1880.—Walter B. Yount has for a number of years been the popular and efficient President of Bridgewater College, Virginia.

1881.—Harvey M. Berkley is cashier in the First National Bank at Somerset, Pennsylvania.

1882.—S. G. Rudy who has served so successfully as Superintendent of Huntingdon county closed his ninth year of work in that office and declined re-election.

1883.—G. B. Royer has been Secretary of the Brethren's Missionary and Tract Committee for several years. His home is in Elgin, Illinois.

1884.—W. S. Price, President Grander Stove Company, Royersford, Pa., recently gave us an interesting talk in Missionary Meeting.

1885.—A. P. Silverthorn, who was Superintendent of Schools in Ridley Park for several years, resigned his position to accept a position in the "Standing Stone National Bank" of Huntingdon. Elizabeth B. Howe successfully conducted Bible Schools during the past winter. She acquired her knowledge and training during seven years of Mission Work and Bible Study in the city of Chicago.

1886.—W. M. Howe, now preaching in Norristown, Pa., gladdened us by his presence a few days during Bible Term. Emma J. (Howe) Van Dyke of Maitland, Pa., also made us a short visit.

1887.—Frank K. Baker is pastor of the

First Methodist Church, San Francisco, Cal. He is a champion reformer on all lines and has won himself a name in the far west.

1888.—John K. Brumbaugh of Aitch, Pa., was a visitor to his Alma Mater May 2nd.

1890.—W. W. Cupp is managing a large farm near Somerset, Pa. A. C. Wieand, who traveled for a few months through Bible Lands, is now taking a course in a German University.

1891.—Daniel C. Reber completes his course in Pedagogy this year. Next year he goes to the Brethren school at Elizabethtown, Pa.

1894.—Lewis M. Keim has charge of Geiger Memorial Church, Philadelphia.

1896—Bertha F. Coder having finished her winter term of school made a visit to friends in Huntingdon and attended our Love Feast, May 3rd. Charles O. Beery gave up his work in Philadelphia and has resumed his charge of the ministry at Elderton, Pa. Fannie S. Shellenberger of Philadelphia and Dr. Irvin Stayer of Woodbury, Pa., were married March 27th. They reside in Woodbury.

1897.—J. B. Emmert, Secretary of Sunday Schools in Middle District of Pennsylvania, has been selected by that body as missionary to India.

1898.—Frank Widdowson, student at Baltimore Medical College, stopped in Huntingdon on his way home, May 2nd. His visit was much enjoyed by his brother and sister. Mary Bertha Evans is making a good record as teacher in the Huntingdon schools. She enjoys her work and has made it a success. J. A. Crowell, Principal of schools, Bradford, Ohio, has closed his school and is making preparations for a trip to California.

George H. Wirt, State Forester, Harrisburg Pa., made several visits to Juniata during April. He presented to the Library his pamphlet on "Propagation of Forest Trees Having Commercial Value and Adapted to Pennsylvania."

1899.—Elva K. Shockey with her parents now resides in Washington, D. C. W. D. Himes writes from his home in Johnstown, Pa., of pleasure which the ECHO brings him. He asks about the number of students here and thinks of days spent at his Alma Mater. Duffy was an energetic boy and carries with him his love of Juniata. W. P. Trostle has recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism. He was out of college for several weeks during which time we missed his jolly laugh. Anna E. Laughlin is taking the first year's work in the college department.

1900.—H. H. Saylor is partner in a furniture store at Roscoe, Pa. L. E. Smith has been quite successful as teacher in Greencastle. During the last year he was principal, and, though his responsibilities were great, his work was pleasant. C. B. Ewing has entered the Freshman class, collegiate department.

1901.—D. Pearl Wagner having finished her first term of teaching is now pursuing preparatory work in college department. C. G. Brumbaugh and C. H. Welch have entered Freshman class college department. E. A. Zook and Harry Wagner having closed their schools are taking college preparatory work. Margaret Kauffman was principal of schools in Siglersville, Pa., during the year. Her school has closed and she is enjoying her vacation. Mahlon J. Weaver spent the Fall and Winter Terms doing Bible work. In April he opened a Teacher's Summer Normal School near his home at Windber, Pa.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

The first of a series of inter-collegiate debates between Juniata College and Susquehanna University took place in the Opera House at Selinsgrove Friday evening April 25, in the presence of a large and cultured audience. Both institutions entered their star orators and the rivalry for supremacy was quite lively, evincing a disposition that was commendable indeed, more especially so because the contest was intellectual instead of physical.

The question for debate was, "Resolved, That the United States Should Retain Permanent Control of the Philippines." The affirmative of the question was upheld by Susquehanna, whose debaters were Frank S. Wagenseller and E. M. Gearhart, of Selinsgrove, with F. E. Shambaugh as alternate. Juniata took the negative. Her representatives were Joseph D. Johnson, of Uniontown, and J. W. Yoder, of Belleville, with J. M. Blough, of Johnstown, as alternate. The judges were Prof. Joseph Howerth, principal of the public schools of Shamokin, selected by Susquehanna; Howard E. Butz, of Huntingdon, named by Juniata, and Prof. U. L. Gorty, principal of the Danville schools, selected by the two judges first named. Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, D. D., of Milton, was the presiding officer.

The judges having met prior to the debate, agreed that the three leading points which should govern in coming to a conclusion were the strength of the argument, the manner of delivery, and the forcefulness and beauty of the diction. The two principals on both sides were given fifteen minutes each, which made an enjoyable entertainment lasting an hour, followed by two five-minute speeches in rebuttal, one for each college. The debate was very earnest, instructive

and interesting on both sides, demonstrating that the participants had given the subject hard study from every point of view. The speeches delivered by the young men from Juniata were decidedly logical, such as lawyers would make before an appellate court in an endeavor to establish a legal principle; whereas those of their opponents, while in many respects substantial, solid and patriotic, were better calculated to inspire enthusiasm instead of appealing to one's reason. After the debate had been concluded the judges canvassed it in its various phases and unanimously decided in favor of Juniata—*Huntingdon Globe*.

THE GYMNASIUM

Few things about the college equipment have added so much to the possibilities of our students as the Gymnasium. Besides providing a Gymnasium proper for physical culture, it fills a long felt want for a suitable room for the many special public meetings that occur during the school year. Its large floor space 50x80 and rostrum 15x30 make it an ideal place for receptions, lectures, concerts, commencements, etc. The Gymnasium Apparatus reception of March 1st. met with such hearty response that upwards of \$250 worth of apparatus has been placed at the disposal of the students. These include Dumb-bells, Indian Clubs, (about 100 prs.) Chest weights, Vaulting Horse, Parallel Bars, adjustable Horizontal Bar, Spring Board, Quarter Circle, Mattresses, Rope Ladder, Giant Stride, Traveling Rings, etc. When the shower baths and lockers in the basement are completed the students will have every possible advantage for their highest physical development which determines so largely their intellectual progress.

BUSINESS NOTES

Do not fail to notify the ECHO of any change in your address so that you may receive your paper regularly.

We would like to urge all who are in arrears on their subscription to pay up, as the money is needed to meet the expenses of the ECHO 50 cents is little matter to one individual but a hundred of them means a good deal to the business managers.

A year's subscription to the ECHO will be given any one who will furnish this office with the second catalogue of the school, when it was the B. N. C. Some of the earlier students should be able to find a copy. Look it up and get a year's subscription free.

As many former students will receive this copy of the ECHO, and as an inducement to have you become a regular subscriber we will send the ECHO till July 1903 for 50 cents. This will give you the commencement numbers for two years. Send all subscriptions JUNIATA ECHO, Huntingdon, Pa.

Juniata Bible Lectures, a series of lectures on the Book of Ruth by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, delivered during a special Bible session. Price 75¢.

History of the Brethren, by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh. An authentic and interesting presentation of the facts relating to the early history of the church. Finely illustrated. Price, cloth \$2.50.

Reminiscences of Juniata College, by D. Emmert. A beautifully illustrated volume of nearly two hundred pages, covering the first twenty-five years of the institution. Price \$1.00.

Address,

JUNIATA PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE, 1902

No. 6

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

MUCH OF THE educational work of the present day does not educate in the sense in which an education should be made practical.

It has taken the human race a very long time to learn a very few things. The birth of a new idea is a real suffering; and from the throes of developing thought men shrink, as they do from a surgical operation.

When practical measures are set on foot by the progressive, active men, the tendency of the majority is to head them off and establish the old, first principles. So we vacillate, up and down, back and forth, in the restlessness, often of mistaken views.

The very scholarly men, men of abstract themes and theories, are not always the men who accomplish the great things in the world. Some of the strongest men, men of the widest influence that the world has known, were men of limited advantages. This is true, almost without exception of the men who have built up, and managed our great railroad systems; and it is largely true of men who have won the greatest distinc-

tion in the world's arena of great events.

The late Cecil Rhodes of South Africa recognized how important practical ideas are in the education for success in the world, that he directed that his benefactions should not fall to the lot of the so-called scholarly students, but that such should be selected to enjoy his bequests as were in love with nature; in touch, not so much with books as out-of-doors, with the great, active, moving, growing, wonderful universe of things.

A college degree may or may not be necessary to success, but it should be acquired by every one who expects to obtain a place in the world's activities; but such degree is not always a proof of competence, and if it is relied upon as a means of success it may prove to be an illusion and show how worthless an education is that does not develop the man, the woman, instead of the intellect, alone.

It has been the aim of the management of Juniata to make practical every step of the educational process through which her students are expected to pass; to develop mind, soul, body and energy; to prepare men and women, filled with practical ideas, and endowed with at-

tributes attuned to the voices about them, the music of the world's activities: men and women who can not only fill a place, but if need be make places not for themselves alone, but for others also.

IT IS WORTHY of note how many delightful experiences, and beautiful views lie within our reach; the former of which we never enjoy, and the latter to which we never turn.

In our late trip to Saratoga Springs, to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association, this was fully verified in the new experiences, and the delightful pleasures of the trip up the Hudson. The way to Philadelphia and thence to New York was over familiar ground, and by familiar scenes, but from New York to Saratoga it was principally a new experience. Our trip up the historic Hudson river was over the West Shore Railroad, now a part of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad system.

From New York the boat landed us at Weehawken to take the train for Albany. Here the road is tunneled through the Palisades, and extends for thirty-two miles back of them, because of the impossibility of constructing a road along their face. This valley, from Weehawken to Haverstraw shows one continuous evidence of having been the track of a great glacial flow. Every stone shows the evidence of trituration, and the moraines show how the valley was torn, and the compensation to its present fertility wrought.

At Haverstraw the great river is again reached by a tunnel, and the three miles of water expanse gives a most enchanting view. Every mile up the river, as the train sweeps along the water's edge, winding along the tortuous bank, is a revelation of new scenes of beauty.

Those who have time to spare can enjoy the ride on the boat, but time is too short for the busy men to spend in seeing sights leisurely. We ride on the fastest trains to cheat time, and incidentally ourselves, but it is the way of the age. We gain time by rapid transit.

The hills, and mountain peaks, along the Hudson are one continuous panorama of beauty and even wonder, for they are studded with the most elaborate dwellings and beautiful resorts.

Saratoga is a revelation to any one who has never been there, and well worth a trip across the continent to drink its wonderful waters and enjoy its therapeutic benefits. A description of the place would embrace a volume.

THE OPENING of spring makes the hills about Huntingdon, in themselves very beautiful, still more attractive. Everywhere the eye may turn in taking a view from "College Hill" a panorama of hills, clothed in the fresh verdure of spring, delights the eye. What could be more fascinating than the grandeur of the hills beyond hills, mountains torn by the elements to make the way for the river, then stretching in undulating ranges until lost in the distance, impenetrable to the eye. The Juniata valley, as it reaches out along its tributaries is an ideal location for nature study, a place to become inspired with the grandeur of grand things; a place to cultivate a love for nature and things out-of-doors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Editorial Association takes its Summer Excursion to Cambridge Springs, during the third week in June. The members will be entertained at Rider Hotel, one of the most unique buildings of its kind in this country. It has a capacity of at least

six hundred guests, and the members of the State Association will be made entirely comfortable within its spacious apartments. Cambridge Springs is situated in Crawford County on the line of the Erie railroad, which will carry the members coming by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Oil City or Corry. A most enjoyable outing is in prospect for those who go to Cambridge Springs, and enjoy its marvelous waters and refreshing air.

**POLAND'S GREAT HERO—PATRIOT
THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO**

C. S. BRUMBAUGH

The world is to-day crediting itself, and rightly, with having developed an age of wonderful scientific and economic advance. One hemisphere echoes and re-echoes, as sung by the other, the praises of the lately closed century, and the possibilities of the one that has just dawned. The stroke of the pen recounts the achievements of modern aggression and the eloquence of the orator eulogizes and deifies the characters paramount in the forward marches of modern culture. A still greater boast of our time is our boon of free government, the foster-parent of the glorious material progress of our day. For truly this advancement is the product of free thought. But wherefore all of this development? Alas, we are too prone to allow the triumphs of our civilization to blind us to a rightful veneration of the champions who made possible our extraordinary privileges. The foot-path through the wilderness of the dark ages, to the liberty and the equality of mankind in free nations of to-day, is lighted by the embers of the free thinkers who were burned at the stake for their principles; and the transition from mediæval despotism to modern democracy is hallowed by those who proudly fell

in Freedom's defence—men who died that we might live.

The Renaissance has its martyrs for the cause of enlightenment; the Reformation its champions who spurned the castle dungeon and the flaming fagots; the French Revolution its heroes who astounded imperious Europe like a desolating blast; and America its fathers who "brought forth a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." But Poland, whose history begins in glory and ends in shame, has her great hero patriot, Thaddeus Kosciusko, who, after helping the American colonies gain their independence returned to his native land, confirmed in an undying love of liberty, and became the leader of the cause of humanity in Poland against Russian oppression.

When we consider to what galling bondage the Polish people were subjected by the cruel ambitions of the heartless Empress of Russia; when we remember that in the bosom of his memory there lingered fond recollections of a brave and virtuous ancestry,—an ancestry that chose death rather than renounce the principles of right for which it stood; what wonder is it that he who became Poland's great national hero dedicated himself to the cause of his bleeding countrymen? He could not turn his face but that the inhuman coercion of the Slav met his gaze. Everywhere unfortunate sons and daughters of Poland, scathed by the sword of Russian oppression, lay scourged and trampled upon. With foreign troops quartered in every city, and the weeping of the women and the groans of the wounded filling the streets with painful discord, the long cherished traditions of the nation had been insulted. What could have prevented that the one burning desire of his soul

should be to become a champion, an apostle of liberty; and that the very name of Kosciusko should stand as an antonym for despotism?

Although the education of his youth was governed by his pitiable picture of his own down trodden people, yet it did not develop him into a man whose sympathies were bounded by the borders of Poland. As an ambassador of the goddess Freedom, he felt that his commission meant, "Into all the world." Willingly and gladly, then, when the American Revolution began he crossed over the sea and offered his sword to the cause of the patriots. Approached by our noble Washington with the question, "What can you do?" he fearlessly and modestly replied, "Try me." And even before he had become personally known to the Commander-in-Chief, his skill and daring had outwitted Burgoyne at Bemis Heights, and compelled the red coats to retreat to Saratoga.

It was just at this time that grave internal awakenings were taking place in every nation of Europe. Already the muffled rumblings of the pent-up political forces of the people portended the awful forthcoming upheaval, centered in France, but which shook the whole continent. Royalty tottered on the throne. Republican constitutions were drawn up and kings were compelled to sign them. Governments though nominally monarchical, were tending republican in fact. Even so desperate was the crusade in behalf of the doctrine, "government by the consent of the governed," that submission to a constitution did not, scarce a year later, save the head of the French king.

After the conclusion of the American struggle for independence, Kosciusko sought again the land of his fathers, his brave heart throbbing in the hope of her early emancipation. For he recognized

that an impetus given to the sacred cause of mankind by one race, could not but enhance that cause among other suffering nations. For several years he sat by in retirement, but not in indifference. With extreme gratification he watched the developments of popular democracy as opposed to monarchical absolutism throughout Europe. He knew that the time was speedily coming when he could strike a blow for his beloved Poland. Time and observation were maturing his plans and ripening his opportunities.

As the momentous twelve month of 1792-93 is ushered in, as the lowering cloud of the revolution bursts and deluges France, Russia masses her armies to crush the patriotic Poles who deigned to draw up a constitution in violation of the restrictions placed upon them. Poland faces the crucial moment. Kosciusko has been impatiently observing the progress of national freedom elsewhere. Now dear above all to his heart, Poland, his own beloved Poland, can unsheathe the sabre of liberty. She now lay in the agonies of her dismemberment. But the smouldering coals of liberty once uncovered blazed forth in raging power. Kosciusko, all the while an exile, now appeared suddenly at Cracow, charged with a zeal that seemed to raise from the ground men whose only prayer was to die for Freedom's sake. But Poland has no arsenals! Shall she therefore surrender because her soldiers cannot be armed? Never! Behold their brave leader as he stands before a crowd of half-clad, shoeless men, whose only weapons are scythes and hatchets; we can imagine hearing him as he points to the advancing Russian hosts: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?" Ten thousand souls reply, "Forbid it, Almighty God! Liberty or Death!"

What is more thrilling than the story of these devoted patriots,—of their unsullied sacrifice for their country? How each man forfeited the endearments of his own home to become a bulwark of liberty? A people fettered by a "despotism the most coarse and degrading that ever afflicted mankind;" an army of soldiers whose inspiration was God's birth-right of national independence to all men; and the guiding spirit, an intrepid leader of a gallant, generous nature in peace, of invincible fortitude in action, whose only honor lay in his country and whose only glory in her defense:—these are the combining powers allied against the Russian despot. Victory could not but answer the summons.

The armies of the Slav were driven from the heart of Poland. It now seemed that Kosciuszko was to realize in his own country, a counterpart of the successful result attained in America. He had triumphed at his Austerlitz. But, alas, destiny decreed a Waterloo. "But for the interposition of Prussia, the emancipation of Poland would have been accomplished." For that proud hearted race which boasts the motto, "Might is right", now poured its hosts over the borders of Poland still reeking with the life blood of liberty. That dauntless band of patriots was soon overwhelmed by the legions of despotism. The uncrowned princes of Poland were compelled to bow at the feet of cowards and robbers. In the despairing notes of the great Polish poet,

"The wild dove has its nest, and the worm its
clod of earth,
Each man has his country, the Pole has but a
grave."

Poland's hope of national independence was blasted. She lay clawing her own ashes. Her heroes were sacrificed to the vampire Slav, and her orphans and wid-

ows became wandering exiles into "far countries." Kosciuszko's efforts were fruitless for Poland. Yes, his enemies triumphed over him, but in the name of God's liberty it was Kosciuszko that triumphed. "He failed and yet he didn't fail." His memory illumined by unselfish sacrifice is a perpetual benison to posterity. The grandest legacies of the world's martyrs that have come down to us are spotless names, rendered priceless by the sacrifice of precious blood. The greatest Pole that ever lived, whose noble and chivalrous patriotism was untainted by any base and selfish desires, shall ever inspire the hearts of all free peoples. He could have uttered as Kossuth, the great Hungarian, "I leave no inheritance to my children except an unsullied name. God's will be done. I am prepared to die. These hands of mine are empty but clean."

"TRUE NOBILITY"

J. OSCAR BERGANTZ

The highest honor that can be paid to anyone is to say that he is noble. It is comprehensive of all the virtues and all the graces. But there is so much in this world that is artificial, so much that shines with borrowed light, that it is not strange that true nobility is often counterfeited by something much less valuable—so much that it is often very difficult to discriminate rightly between the true and the false and to determine in what true nobility consists.

The word "nobility" is used by lexicographers and in literature in different senses. It is applied to nobility of descent, that is, to hereditary nobility in which the title descends from generation to generation. It is a title of rank and has no necessary relation to personal character. There are some such noble-

men who possess true nobility but to others it is entirely wanting. There have been some men of the highest worth who have held the loftiest positions of rank and station while others who have held such positions have shown themselves utterly unworthy of them. Of Lord Byron it was said that he was a great poet and a nobleman but not a noble *man*, while of Lord Shaftesbury it was said that he was alike noble in rank, in character, and in works, thus combining in himself the highest qualities of manhood.

But true nobility does not consist of birth and rank but of personal worth. In the society of his fellow-men, man ought not to be rated by his possessions, by his stores of gold, by his high office of honor or trust; these are only temporary and accidental advantages and may be lost at the next turn of fortune's wheel. The meek and lowly Nazarene at the carpenter's bench was greater, grander, and nobler than he who swayed Cæsar's sceptre. One may be truly noble and recognized as such even though he be destitute of learning, scholarship, office, or rank. Indeed, nobility is frequently found in persons of the humblest worldly circumstances. The greatest characters of antiquity are but little known. Curiosity follows them in vain for the greater part of their lives is hid by the veil of oblivion.

The world often knows nothing of its greatest and noblest men. Their lives are passed in obscurity and their character which is the noblest is nearly always unseen and unknown. He who in tattered garments toils faithfully on life's road may and often does possess more true nobility than he who is driven past in a fine carriage. It is not the clothing but the mind that makes the heart rich; and as the sun shines through

the darkest cloud, so nobility shines through the meanest garment. There is a certain prominence or popularity connected with public martyrdom which will often cause men to bear its trials with courage; but those who suffer alone without help or sympathy, for truth or right, those who unnoticed by men bear their burdens amid discouragement—these are the true heroes of the age. Almost every day we read of heroic deeds performed by those whose names are scarcely known in the community in which they live.

A person to be truly noble must have a noble character. The conception of virtue which the ancient Stoics had quite coincides with our estimate of character. As its elements they named justice, courage, temperance, and prudence, whose union in the same individual constitutes the sage—the type of perfect character. Wealth and power, beauty and health, popularity and fame can neither add to manhood nor detract from it and were therefore esteemed as matters of indifference.

That a man has energy is not sufficient reason that he is noble. Energy without integrity of character and a soul of goodness may only represent the embodied principle of evil. But when the elements of character are brought into play by an active will and influenced by high purposes, when man enters upon and bravely pushes forward in the path of duty not thinking of his own interests, he may be said to possess true nobility of character; he is the ideal of manliness.

The life of such a man becomes a guide for the lives and actions of others. He is honest and upright in all his dealings and his family life. He will be truthful and generous in all things. He loves glory, despises shame and rules and obeys with the same countenance for it comes from one consideration.

True nobility is always modest in expression. The grace of an action is lost as soon as we find out that it was done only that other persons might applaud it. But he who is truly noble is not at all anxious for others to witness his acts. His aim is to do good because it is right. His nobility does not show itself in waiting and watching for a chance to do a great good all at once. It consists in being great in little things. There is far more true nobility in duty faithfully done than in any one great act when others are looking on and showing their approval.

It is impossible to think of a truly noble person who does not have the spirit of kindness. Nobility will not dwell with the proud and haughty. It is found in the generous and tender-hearted, those who seek to relieve the misery of others as they would their own. If we contrast the career of Napoleon Bonaparte and Florence Nightingale, though one filled all Europe with the terror of his name, do not doubt that in the scale of moral greatness the latter far outweighs the former. Kindness is the most powerful instrument in the world to move men's hearts.

Nobility of character is also reverential. The possession of this quality marks the noblest and highest type of manhood and womanhood. Reverence for things consecrated by the homage of generations, for high objects, pure thoughts, and noble aims, for the great men of former times and the noble workers of the present age. The story of how Leonidas with his three hundred held the pass of Thermopylæ and the story of Horatius and his companions at the bridge will never be forgotten. But we have in our own country at the present time many examples of heroism and nobility grander than these. Many a neighborhood, many

a family has its own hero, unknown to fame but with a record in Heaven.

It is an inspiration to read the account of some of the truly great men and women whose lives of usefulness have done much to alleviate the world's misery. And after all there is no true nobility except as it displays itself in good deeds. Matthew Henry says: "Nothing can make a man truly great but being truly good and partaking of God's holiness." That which constitutes human goodness, human greatness, and human nobleness is not the enlightened way by which men pursue their own advantages but it is self-forgetfulness, self-sacrifice, and the disregard of personal interests because some other line of conduct is nearer right. The greatest man is he who can choose the right with the most invincible determination, who can resist the worst temptations from within and without; who can bear the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under threats and frowns.

True nobility, then, is made up of a lofty purpose, deep sympathies, and absolute self-sacrifice. It is a spirit to do and bear great things. It bears trials without sinking beneath them, faces danger without flinching. It does not neglect little things. Nothing is too small and nothing is too great for a noble soul to do.

True nobility is within the reach of all. It is the result of patient endeavors after a life of goodness and when acquired cannot be taken away without the consent of the possessor. It has been said that it matters little whether one be in public position or private station, in a royal palace or in a humble cottage, in professional life or in daily manual labor, there is no place where it will not have opportunity for exercise. Wherever

generosity, purity, self-sacrifice, truth, and fidelity are found, there will be found that for which all the people of the world should seek, true nobility.

In the words of our immortal Lowell, "Be noble and the noblest that lies in other men sleeping but never dead will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

The "Book Lover" for May-June quotes the following from "Punch."

SHAKESPEARE

Marred, murdered, misquoted

Adapted, mistaken ;

And volubly voted

The product of Bacon

And prefaced with comment.

Abridged, annotated,

By men of no moment

Curtailed and collated.

Sold, sold and resold,

Bound, bound, bound again,

With edges and tops of gold,

Or sprinkled or plain,

The Poems in vellum,

The Dramas in cloth ;

And together they sell them,

Or separate or both.

Recited or acted,

And bellowed and spouted,

Extracted, redacted,

By amateurs shouted,

And edited, edited

By old and new men,

And frequently credited

With some acumen.

Rhymed, sonnet'd, ode'd

In immature verse

With eulogy loaded,

Or just the reverse.

Imitated, dissected,

And parodied, too,

Essayed and selected

For someone's review.

Trimmed, twisted, translated,

To suit every tongue,

Pruned, cut, expurgated

(A gift for the young).

Explained, illustrated,

And turned into prose,

Criticised, emendated

And read? Goodness knows!

MOSAICS

"A man's disgrace is not that he is imperfect but that he is content to be."

"God has a splendid opportunity down in the calendar of every life."

"One travels toward the thing he loves. Deeds are determined by desires."

"The soul's supremest glory is its ability to conjugate in all worlds, and in all voices, and moods and tenses of existence the sovereign greatness of the verb to be."

"The Maker sees not only what we are but what we may be."

"The germ of a holy life is 'God's will be done.' The germ of a sinning life is 'My will be done.' "

"Human life with God as its inspiration is an external expansion."—*From "The Rise of a Soul."*

When I hear a young man spoken of as giving promise of a high genius, the first question I ask about him is, always, "Does he work?"—*Ruskin.*

It is what you carry to the College quite as much as what the College conveys to you which makes the splendid manhood, the gracious womanhood.—*Mrs. M. E. Sangster.*

Sixty per cent of the men who have become eminent were graduated at small Colleges, the names of which were scarcely known outside of their respective states.—*Success.*

A man who might carve statues and paint pictures, spending his life in making mock flowers out of wax and paper, is wise compared with the man who might have God for company and yet shuts God out and lives an empty life.—*Phillips Brooks.*

The richest day in all the year,

Count it from end to end,

Is that good time of joy and cheer

In which we make a friend.—*Success.*

PERSONALS

Mrs. Coble has been enjoying a vacation—no one sick.

Jennie Dome, '97, spent a few days calling on her friends at the college.

Joseph Gearhart, '01, is soliciting for the Scranton Correspondence Schools.

Mabel Mumpers recently enjoyed the presence of her sister for a short time.

Howard Workman had to go home June 6th on account of the illness of his father.

A. O. Horner of '99 feels that he must read the ECHO and sends fifty cents for renewal.

Miss Edna Snively of Williamsburg spent Sunday, June 8th, here with her sister, Daisy.

Charles Hanawalt, '01, is taking a course in Stenography and Typewriting at Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. Charles Long of Harrisburg visited his cousin, Miss Minnie Will, Sunday June 8th.

W. M. Withrow has completed the business course, and is working in a bank at McVeytown, Pa.

Mr. Glen E. Smucker of Altoona, Pa., introduced his wife to old school friends at the reception May 31st.

Nancy L. Bennett, '99, and Mr. Alvin Brumbaugh of Roaring Springs, Pa., were married on June 4th.

Lizzie Wertz is the leader of the Girl's Christian Band since the regular leader, Anna Laughlin, went home.

Raymond Hoover attended the senior reception. He is working for Adams Express Company at Altoona.

S. M. Gehrett and E. S. Shelley attended the senior reception, and visited a short time at the College.

C. P. Buckwalter, of the business course of 1900 is clerking in the Citizens' National Bank at Pottstown, Pa.

Lottie Mervine and Albert Garis, of Philadelphia, expect to be here for all the exercises at the close of the term.

J. S. Stevenson, '97, graduates from the department of dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania on June 18th.

F. F. Holsopple was ill during the last days of May. His classes were taught by substitutes from among the students.

Elder J. B. Brumbaugh spent the second week of June preaching in the Glade Run church, Armstrong Co., Pa.

Having completed the commercial course, H. A. Kline went to engage in business at his home near Hagerstown, Md.

Ralph D. Gregory was about the College at the time of the High School Commencement. He is farming this summer.

Jos. E. Saylor and wife visited friends and relatives at Mrs. Saylor's home in Bedford County, Pa., about the last of May.

A new Book appeared recently at North Manchester, Ind. Prof. and Mrs. I. Bruce Book are the parents. It's a girl.

Milton Gnagey still holds his position as book-keeper and cashier for the Shipley Hardware Company at Meyersdale, Pa.

On account of ill health, Rosa Exmoyer was forced to leave her school work for the present. She went home about the last of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Basinger, the parents of Adelia and Vincent Basinger from Ohio were here for a short time during the latter part of May.

Anna Laughlin, a student in the College Course and member of the ECHO staff, was obliged to leave school to attend to other duties.

Mr. Albert Weddle has been at great inconvenience on account of abscesses on his hands. For a while he had the use of neither of his hands.

H. C. Corbin, lately a business student, spent two days at the college while on his way to Londonville, Pa., to take a position as stenographer.

In view of his expected trip to India, Jesse Emmert has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Orphans' Home. His successor has not been chosen.

Elder W. J. Swigart was the delegate to the Annual Conference from the Ardenheim Church and Elder J. B. Brumbaugh from the Huntingdon Church.

Atlee Brumbaugh, '01, who has just closed a successful term of school at Roaring Springs, Pa., says, "I wish I had time and money to spend at Juniata."

Miss Kate Smith, of Charleston, W. Va., who was here five years ago has come by request of the trustees to help with the important duties of the kitchen.

Jerry Kimmel is keeping the accounts of his father's large creamery establishment at Elderton, Pa. Frank Kimmel and his sister expect to attend commencement.

Joseph Jones has a very desirable, yet particular job of gauging car wheels for the Standard Steel Company, at Burnham, Pa. O. A. Hanawalt is clerking in a store at Burnham.

Servatus Heist obtained a few days' leave of absence from his position in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington, and spent that time at his old home in Philadelphia.

On June 9th, Mr. A. W. Minser stopped off to spend a little time with his son and daughter, Max and Alia. He was on his way to attend the Republican convention at Harrisburg.

From Harvey P. Moyer, '80, we have these words, "We are sorry that we cannot be with you at the meeting of the Alumni Association. Give our kindest regards and best wishes to all our friends there."

At the first of the month, Mr. F. C. McClain was here visiting his son, Ernest, who is the third son that Mr. McClain has sent to Juniata. His visits are appreciated by the college and are a means of gratification to him.

Ed. Holsinger, '02, expects to teach a summer normal school at New Enterprise, Pa., beginning July 7th. About thirty-five teachers and others will attend. After the close of the normal he will teach in a graded school at the same place.

Miss Nellie McVey, who is remembered as a former member of the faculty, stopped here on her way home from the Annual Conference at Harrisburg, and will stay for commencement. She has not followed teaching since she left Juniata last year.

Mrs. Emma Carstensen, '91, has been re-elected to her position as teacher in Elgin, Ill., with an increase of salary. She says: "My interest in Juniata is still alive. I thank God for the good influence that has gone out from there, and pray that her influence may continue to be good."

Miss Lettie Shuss, '97, who has been attending Eastman Business College for the past year says: "I like to think of Juniata and the busy, happy days of '97." She rejoices in the successes and victories of her *Alma Mater*, and regrets that she cannot be here at commencement this year.

E. R. Mentzer finished the business course and went home June 6th to work in his father's office at Hollidaysburg, Pa. Others who have graduated in the commercial course and who are not spoken of elsewhere in the ECHO, are Emmert Snyder, Ernest R. McClain, H. B. Coder and Samuel H. Goodman.

ITEMS

"The Committee."

Beware, the Exams of June.

It is time again for a new catalogue.

Do you have your specimens all mounted?

Juniata stands for high ideals and definite aims.

Recently Victor Smith spent a week in the country.

During Annual Meeting week we had lots of visitors.

The Junior and Senior reviews are in full sway now.

The class in surveying is doing some field work now.

Next year Annual Meeting will be held in Northern Ohio.

The orchestra at the reception was quite a novelty—original too.

We almost had frost on the night of June 8th. It was very cold.

If you don't know what a fine senior class we have this year, you '02.

The Sophomore class in the English Drama are studying Hamlet at present.

During the visit to Harrisburg classes were suspended and things were quiet on Juniata Hill.

The Harrisburg Public Library is a splendid place to study. The surroundings seem to inspire a studious spirit.

Some of the ladies of the Botany class are such ardent collectors of specimens that they go out long before breakfast.

The edition of the last ECHO was 2000. Fifteen hundred copies were distributed at Juniata headquarters in Harrisburg.

The Orientals have made some splendid additions to their already large library. See the list of their new books elsewhere.

Boys, shirt waists are comfortable. So be wise and wear yours. Already several of the gentlemen have gone to their meals so attired.

There is a well patronized ice cream parlor across the way and after society or some events, the boys and even the ladies like to have some cream.

Since the burning of the Opera House last fall, Huntingdon has been without an opera house and of late our Auditorium is beginning to fill this want.

A lamp-post has been placed outside the entrance to Founders to light the way. This lamp-post has had quite a romantic history and is quite a relic.

One of the long expected dining room pictures has arrived and has been placed about the centre of the south side. It is a picture of Aurora.

The Normal English Seniors are taking care of a flower bed to the front of Founders. During this dry weather, they are watering and coaxing some color into the plants.

Decoration Day was a very hot, quite restful day at Juniata. There were exercises in the town but none on the hill. Several of our boys played in the ball game on the Fair Field.

Mr. Wilson A. Price, our noted lecturer, left school recently to accept a position in the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Long Island. He will take up the same position he had last year.

The Items Editor desires very much a copy of the ECHO of January 1901, also of March, May and June 1898. Any one having these numbers will confer a favor by letting him know of them.

Individualize yourself, let your name stand for some quality or some accomplishment. Be a man. Prove by your acts, whether large or small that you are "a gentleman and a scholar."

The Normal English Seniors have elected officers and are preparing a regular program for class day exercises Commencement week. A historian, prophet, artist, etc, etc, have already been chosen.

Mr. Yoder is paying special attention to Track work just at present. He expects to have a Field Meet, probably the Tuesday of Commencement week. So everybody, get in trim and work up your "form."

On June 20th, was held the Annual Reunion of the Wahneeta society. Miss Krupp, of Philadelphia sang, and Miss Snively and Miss Livingston were also on the program. It was quite a happy occasion.

The class of '00 are still keeping up old ties and still write to each other through a circulating letter. Recently the bulky letter came to the college and the post marked envelope was quite a curiosity.

Base-ball has not been so active this year as last, although the first team has played several of the town teams. Mr. Newcomer is captain of the first team and so far has won every day, although the rivalry between the first and second teams is very strong.

About a week ago quite a crowd of ladies and one or two gentlemen visited the Reformatory. In the natural training classes, most beautiful work is being done, but yet it is all destroyed to be made again. The Reformatory has a splendid orchestra.

Recently the ladies on Oneida Hall held a picnic in Echo Glen and had a splendid time. The only boy along was the photographer, who was envied by all the other boys who could not go. He says that the supper was worthy of the girls and was simply great.

Friday evening, June 6th, was held in the Auditorium the commencement exercises of the Huntingdon High School. The audience was large and the exercises appreciated. There were sixteen graduates, whose colors were the Princeton Black and Gold and whose motto was, "I can."

The class tree of '01 is becoming a very large tall tree and is growing swiftly. The silver birch, planted by the class of '00, is the most beautiful tree on the whole campus and is becoming more *symmetrical* every day. The newly planted tree of '02 also has put forth blossoms.

The Juniata Reunion was a great success and was well attended. Dr. M. G. was chairman and kept things moving and some very happy speeches were made. Lewis Emmert took a very good picture of the crowd. The headquarters were in a barn near the grounds and a

great many old Juniata friends reported. It was a success.

About the seventh Prof. Ellis turned up and gave us some of his soul-stirring talks. Prof. is one of Juniata's most successful sons, successful in the sense that he is inspiring many a young man and woman to higher, better, and truer aspirations. Prof's. talks are always an inspiration and a help, and we only wish he could come much oftener.

The Lecture Bureau has arranged for the following course next year. The Bostleman Concert Co., in Oct.; Booker T. Washington in Dec.; Frederick E. Hopkins in Feb.; J. Wright Giddings in April; The Rogers—Grilley Recital in May. This is a very strong course and will be given at most reasonable rates—the course ticket only costing one dollar and a half.

During the Annual Meeting, Harrisburg had the largest crowd ever in the town. The street car lines were almost blocked by the great crowds and every place was crowded with people. But through the whole meeting the genial friendliness of the people of Harrisburg, who entertained us, added much to our pleasure and decreased the discomforts. It was a happy time and nearly all of Juniata was present.

Major-General Brook, who ranks next to General Miles, paid a visit to the College June 7th and gave a short talk to the students in the Gymnasium. After his speech an opportunity was given to all to shake hands with him. The general had never been in a co-educational institution before and expressed himself pleased with our system. The General's staunch stand in the hazing scrape at West Point several years ago will be remembered.

One of the most interesting features of Miss Clark's work is the Wednesday evening recital, to which all the students are invited. In these recitals an opportunity is given to hear good music and also public practice is given to those in the department. Miss Clark, who comes from Nebraska, has proved herself an active and untiring worker. Indeed the department is so successful that we may predict a Conservatory of music at Juniata in the not distant future. Miss Clark will return to Juniata next year.

The Normal English Seniors have challenged the rest of the school to a field meet and the challenge has been accepted. Altho the evenings are very hot yet a goodly crowd get out to train. Mr. Harvey Emmert has been elected captain of the challenged and it has been arranged to have the meet on the Tuesday afternoon of Commencement Week. You, Athletic Alumni, come back and cheer the victors. Most likely the Lyceum boys will have to defend the Relay banner in a race against the other two societies.

SENIOR RECEPTION

The Normal English Seniors tendered the school and its friends a delightful reception on Saturday evening May 31st. The auditorium was decorated in a beautiful manner with ferns, flags, bunting and many other attractive articles. One of the interesting features of the evening was that of fortune telling; at a tent nicely arranged stood two members of the class who represented gypsies and told the fortunes of their friends by reading the palm of the hand, also giving them a card enclosed in a envelope, with still more critical statements. Another feature, and a source of much enjoyment was the city orchestra which

furnished the music of the evening. The refreshments were very delicious, consisting of ice cream and cake; this was accompanied with a souvenir containing the class roll. The seniors are to be congratulated upon the success of their endeavors and also for their originality.

ORATORICAL CONTEST

Some weeks ago the Faculty proposed an oratorical contest among the students not members of the College Department. The contest was to be individual and prizes were offered for the best three orations. The oratorical was held on Saturday evening, May 24th at eight o'clock in the college auditorium. The College Ladies Quartet and the College Male Quartet furnished the music of the evening.

The following is a list of the contestants and the subjects of their orations:

1. The Stars and Stripes,
Mr. B. E. Henderson. (1st prize)
2. Yonder Lies Rome, Mr. W. E. Buntain.
3. The Treason of Benedict Arnold,
Mr. M. G. Baker. (2nd prize)
4. The Heroine of the Ages,
Mr. J. H. Cassady, (3rd prize)
5. True Nobility, Mr. J. O. Bergantz.

The orations were well delivered and the gentlemen are to be congratulated upon their ability.

A second contest was held Saturday evening June 7. This was open to members of the College department and was held under the auspices of the Lyceum. It was originally intended to have six contestants but only four appeared. Swigart, '04, spoke on "Expansion." He was followed by Newcomer, '02, whose subject was "The Waterloo of the Confederacy." Brumbaugh, '04, had elaborated the theme, "Poland's great Hero-Patriot, Thaddeus Kosciusko." Pitten-

ger, '02, closed the program. The judges awarded first prize to Swigart and second to Newcomer.

The spirit which has inspired and characterized these contests is altogether wholesome. Too much cannot be said in encouragement of this kind of work. Our small numbers make possible an unusual amount of individual work in this direction and it is worth while for every member of the college to avail himself of such opportunities.

GRAND CONCERT

A musical of high order was given in the auditorium Thursday evening May 29th by the City Band of Huntingdon and different members of the school. Half the proceeds went to the band and half to the gymnasium fund.

The following is the program rendered.

1. MARCH—"The New Arrival." Jewell.
2. COLLEGE QUARTET—"Moonlight on the Lake." White.
Messrs. Beery, Yoder, Emmert, Holsopple.
3. OVERTURE—"The Jolly Robbers." Suppe.
4. SOLO—"The Shade of the Palms." Stuart.
Dr. Sears.
5. "Sunbeams and Shadows," Keiser.
6. SOLO—"Happy Days." Schrelezki.
Miss Johnson.
(Violin obligato by Miss Clark.)
7. Grand Selection from "Trovatore." Verdi.
8. SOLO—"Bandeiro." Stuart.
Mr. Yoder.
9. a. PATROL—"The Darkies' Return." Althouse.
b. MARCH—"Entre Nous." Potteiger.
10. QUARTET—"The Vikings." Fanning.
Misses Clark and Snively.
Messrs. Beery and Yoder.
11. FANTASIA on "My Old Kentucky Home." Langey.
12. PIANO SOLO—a. "Prelude C. Sharp Rachmaninoff.
Minor." Einmal." Strauss-Tausig.
b. "Man Lebt Nur
Miss Clark.

NEW BOOKS

The College Library numbers now 2800 volumes, the Oriental Society Library, 230 volumes, the Wahneetah Society Library 166 volumes, the Cassel Library is estimated to contain from ten to twelve thousand titles in bound volumes, and from three to four thousand in unbound ones; and the Depository Library of the Government publications now numbers 6113 volumes.

Since Sept. '01, there have been added to the Library 162 volumes; of these 45 have been presented by friends, 67 have been purchased from the Library fund, 16 from the Bible class fund, and 27 by the Oriental Society. The Wahneetahs are also preparing considerable addition to their library.

LIBRARY FUND.

Stories of Pennsylvania, by Walton and Brumbaugh.

German and Swiss settlements of Pennsylvania, by Oscar Kuhns.

John Marshall, by J. Thayer Bradley.

Constitutional History of the United States, 8 volumes, by H. E. Von Holst.

The Principles of Argumentation, by Geo. P. Baker.

Public Speaking and Debate, by George J. Holyoake.

Northfield Echoes—1901.

The Mastery of the Pacific, by Archibald Colquhoun.

England—4 volumes, by John Richard Green.

Austria—Its Rise and Present Power, by John S. C. Abbott.

Spain and Her Colonies, by Archibald Wilberforce.

DONATED.

Joseph the Ruler; Samuel the Judge; David the King; Daniel the Fearless; Moses the Leader; Jesus the Saviour, 2 volumes. Presented by the Author, Galen B. Royer.

Dymond on War; Passages from the Life and Writings of William Penn; Essays on Principles of Morality, by Jonathan Dymond; Stephen Grellet, by William Guest. Presented by Samuel Morris.

BIBLE CLASS FUND.

A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible, by R. G. Moulton.

The Literary Study of the Bible, by R. G. Moulton.

Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks, 3 volumes, Alex. V. G. Allen.

God's Education of Man, by Wm. DeWitt Hyde.

ORIENTAL LIBRARY.

Studies of the Man Paul, by R. E. Speer.

The New Evangelism, by Henry Drummond.

Sermons to Young Men, by Henry Van Dyke.

The People of Our Neighborhood, by Mary E. Wilkins.

Side Lights on South Africa, by Roy Devereux.

The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, by Jerome K. Jerome.

Free Joe and Other Georgian Sketches, by Joel Chandler Harris.

Customs and Fashions of Old New England, by Alice M. Earle.

The Butterfly Hunters in the Caribbees, by Eugene Murray-Aaron.

Lyrics of the Hearthside, by Paul L. Dunbar.

The Life, Travels, and Literary Career of Bayard Taylor, by R. H. Conwell.

A Golden Gossip, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Poems, by E. C. Stedman.

A Year in the Fields, by John Burroughs.

A Journey to Nature, by J. P. Mowbray.

EXCHANGES

The *Susquehanna* contains an interesting account of the annual tour of the University's musical organizations.

"Spice" is a fitting name for the paper from Norristown. The article on "Forestry," and "Current Events" are noticeable features of the May number.

The *Lafayette* prints an interesting article on the "17-year locust," by a member of its faculty.

A highly entertaining, but overdrawn story is "Old Prepdom" in *The Free Lance*. It is a combination of the excitingly realistic, and the improbable. "He, She and It" is the title of a well written love story of the same number.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

Plans have been adopted for the new buildings of the College of the City of New York. Five are planned for, at a cost of \$2,100,000.

To-day there are 626 universities and colleges and 43 schools of technology in the United States, with a total attendance of 150,000 students.

Columbia has received \$112,000 for the endowment of a chair in Chinese. Wu Ting Fang, minister to the United States, will be offered the professorship.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which is to use the new buildings of Washington University during the World's Fair of 1904, will build for the University three buildings costing \$1,000,000,

The University of Cincinnati has ordered for its observatory a refracting telescope with an objective of sixteen inches. The observatory was established in 1842, and is one of the oldest in the country.

There has recently become available to the Harvard Medical School, for enlargement and endowment, an aggregate sum of over \$2,800,000, from John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, donors.

The contract for the new Medical Laboratory building of the University of Pennsylvania has been awarded. The specifications call for fire proof construction and a length of 340 feet, with a wing 190 feet in depth. The cost will be \$600,000.

The University of Chicago in May received a visit from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the founder of that institution, who acts as his father's agent in all matters connected with the Univer-

sity. He was there for the purpose of making a quiet and careful study of the work of the institution.

Swarthmore College, it is said, will secure Mr. Joseph Swain, of Indiana University, for its president, to succeed William W. Birdsall, resigned. Mr. Swain has a strong invitation of a similar nature from another place beside being very reluctantly surrendered by his present institution which is his alma mater.

Lehigh men have established a Home Club in Bethlehem for the entertainment of Lehigh graduates returning to their alma mater. It will be a general rendezvous for all Alumni, when about the place, and is intended to promote a "feeling of solidarity of interest among all Lehigh men."

Andrew Carnegie has offered to remove the Western University of Pennsylvania from its present site to a plot adjoining the new Carnegie Polytechnic Institute, the art gallery, the library, the museum and other buildings, and make it a greater institution than Chicago University or Leland Stanford. This will then be the greatest centre of learning in the United States.

The organization of the new Law School at Chicago University is announced to be completed, and the work will be fully set a-going by next Fall. Joseph H. Beale, Jr., graduate of Harvard College, Graduate School and Law School, has been selected as its head, with the following able faculty: Julian W. Mack and Blewell Lee, of Northwestern Law School; James Parker Hall and Clark Butler Whitter, of Leland Stanford. The library hall of the old gymnasium building will be used for the purposes of the school until the completion of its own prospective building in the Fall of 1903.

Juniata

Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XI. No. 7.

JULY, 1902.

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On account of the extremely low rates authorized by the transcontinental lines to the Pacific Coast during the coming Summer, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces two high grade personally-conducted tours to the Pacific Coast, by special trains composed of the finest Pullman equipment, dining cars, sleeping cars, and observation cars over the entire route. These trains will be at the disposal of passengers, and all meals will be furnished in the dining cars except during the five days allotted to San Francisco, during which time passengers will make their own arrangements.

Tour No. 1. August 2 to August 31, returning via the Canadian Pacific Ry., visiting Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Del Monte (Monterey), Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Jose, and Portland, returning from Portland through the magnificent mountain scenery of the Canadian Rockies by leisurely daylight runs, with stops at Glacier, Banff Hot Springs, and other interesting points. From Banff the route homeward will be via St. Paul and Chicago.

Rate, from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, including transportation, Pullman berth, and all meals on the tour except during the five days in San Francisco, when Pullman accommodations and meals are not provided, \$200. Two persons occupying one berth, \$180 each.

Tour No. 2. August 2 to September 4, 1902,

returning via Yellowstone Park.—In deference to the wishes of a large number of patrons, who desire to visit the Yellowstone Park, a special train will be run from New York, visiting all the points covered by tour No. 1, until arrival at Portland; from Portland eastbound a special train will be run over the Northern Pacific Railway and side-tracked at Cinnabar while the passengers make the usual six-day tour through the Yellowstone Park. From the Park the route homeward will be via St. Paul and Chicago. The rate for tour No. 2 from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, including transportation, Pullman berth, meals in dining car on special train, and all expenses for the trip through Yellowstone Park, \$250. Two persons occupying one berth, \$230 each. Hotel accommodations and meals during the five days in San Francisco not included.

A preliminary announcement outlining the various details is now in course of preparation, and will be furnished as soon as ready upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Board Street Station, Philadelphia, or Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York.

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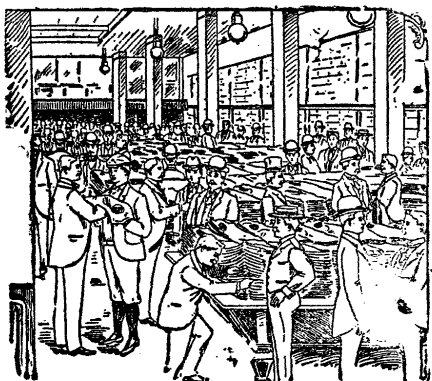
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Life of Christ and Exegesis

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Lecturer on Hygiene.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD TIME TABLE—May 26, 1902.

Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Winchester	7 30	8 15	9 00	2 15	3 00	3 45
Martinsburg	8 15	9 00	9 45	3 00	3 45	4 30
Hagerstown	8 50	9 35	10 20	3 50	4 35	5 20
Greencastle	7 11	8 00	8 45	4 14	5 00	5 45
Mercersburg	8 00	8 45	9 30	4 30	5 15	6 00
Chambersburg	7 34	8 19	9 04	4 45	5 30	6 15
Waynesboro	7 05	7 50	8 35	4 35	5 20	6 05
Shippensburg	7 53	8 38	9 23	5 07	5 52	6 37
Newville	8 10	8 55	9 40	5 26	6 11	6 56
Carlisle	8 30	9 15	10 00	5 58	6 43	7 28
Mechanicsburg	8 50	9 35	10 20	6 15	7 00	7 45
Dillsburg	7 52	8 37	9 22	6 10	6 55	7 40
Arrive—						
Harrisburg	9 07	9 52	10 37	6 35	7 20	8 05
Arrive—						
Philadelphia	11 48	12 33	1 18	10 20	11 05	11 50
New York	2 13	3 00	3 45	8 58	9 43	10 28
Baltimore	12 10	1 00	1 50	9 45	10 30	11 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows: Leave Carlisle 5:45 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6:08 a. m., 7:29 a. m., 8:12 a. m., 1:04 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:36 p. m., 5:30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	1	3	5	7	9	109
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
New York	7 55	12 10	.....	8 55	2 55	8 25
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	5 30	8 30
	*A.M.	*A.M.	†A.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Harrisburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Dillsburg .....	.....	.....	12 40	4 05	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	12 05	3 43	8 46	11 23
Carlisle	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Newville	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Shippensburg	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Waynesboro .....	.....	10 37	2 05	5 35	.....	.....
Chambersburg	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Mercersburg	8 15	10 47	.....	5 55	.....	.....
Greencastle	7 05	10 00	1 55	5 21	10 30	12 55
Hagerstown	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 54	.....
Martinsburg	8 24	11 10	.....	6 29	.....	.....
Arrive—						
Winchester	9 10	11 55	.....	7 15	.....	.....
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9:37 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 6:25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1, 3 and 109 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Pullman palace sleeping cars between New York and Knoxville, Tenn., on trains 1 west and 10 east and between Philadelphia and Welsh on N & W railway on trains 109 west and 12 12 east except that on Sunday the Philadelphia sleeper will run east on No. 2.

Through coaches to and from Philadelphia on trains 2 and 4 east and 7 and 9 west.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

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Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY, 1902

No. 7

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

THE SESSION closing the school year, terminated the active life on college hill, June twenty-sixth. Another kind of activity will now be inaugurated, in the work of preparation for the fall term which opens the new school year on September fifteenth.

Much of work and planning must be done in the preparation for the workers of the coming year; and those who remain here, and bear the burden of responsibility have an unenviable amount of hard work before them to do. So when the students return in September and find things in order, and the buildings ready for their occupancy they should know that the summer's task has been the hardest of the year.

EVERY MAN who carries away from an educational institution the diploma, and evidence of a college education bears not a position of superiority, but one of greater responsibility: for his education imposes upon him a heavier burden, and makes it the more important for him to do his best in the work of life, and maintain a more exalted relation to his

fellows, to society, to the State and to the world at large. Still, with that view before us, only cowards would hesitate to assume the responsibilities, with or without opportunities. In life we drift with the slowly moving tide, and are lost in the debris of the shore, or we make our opportunities and rise upon the wave crest to fame, fortune, and a broader outlook in the busy world about us.

JUNIATA COLLEGE affords better opportunities for practical elementary work than can be had at the more crowded State Normal Schools, which have been brought into competition with all other schools of equal grade by the action of the Pennsylvania legislature, in granting free tuition for teachers, and at a cost a little below the aggregate expense necessary at those schools.

But Juniata College has a mission of work, which places her far above all schools of this grade, a mission that cannot be filled anywhere by any other school. It is the mission of saving the active bright young energetic life of the Brethren Church for its work in the world. This mission is the more important, and could not be accomplished by

any of the schools referred to above.

Every department of college work is as eligible here as at any other college. The small college well equipped affords the individual student a much better drill than can be obtained at the great colleges of the country.

It used to be that the name of the school from which a man graduated counted for him. That time, happily, is passing away and educational attainment and mental equipment becomes the "stock in trade" of the individual seeking a position.

THE IMPORTANT element in education is, that it broadens the outlook in every possible direction. It adds materially to the store of possibilities, and matures the judgment. It elevates the aspirations and ennobles the life of the individual. It dignifies character, and adds power to the life, influence to the state and gives glory to God.

The possessor of a liberal education is thereby enabled not only to live a life of greater comfort, and satisfaction to himself; but he is enabled thereby, to increase his usefulness, helpfulness and power among his fellows, in the community in which he lives, and in the wide world's work.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Editorial Association enjoyed a most delightful outing the second week of June, at Cambridge Springs. The members were transported to their destination and returned to their homes by the several railroads of the state. Special Pullman sleepers were carried from Philadelphia and Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania railroad to Corry, and then by the Erie to Cambridge Springs, for the comfort of the members, all of whom were delightfully accommodated at the "Hotel Rider."

This is one of the largest and best equipped hotels in the State, and delightfully situated on the highest location in that part of the State. The place is restful; the springs corrective, curative, and restorative, the air delightful and the outlook grand. The Editor-in-chief and wife rested with the Association, and enjoyed the society of the place to their physical benefit. A trip, by trolley cars, twenty-eight miles, to Erie, and another by Erie railroad to Kingston, at Lake Chautauqua, and by boat over the entire length of the lake to the Chautauqua Assembly ground and viewing the points of interest at that celebrated resort were very pleasant features of the excursion.

EVERY ENTERPRISE that is alive must accommodate itself to the demands of the times. Last year rounded out a full quarter century of the work of Juniata College. What the next quarter century may bring depends upon the energy, loyalty and faith of those who are entrusted with its administration or are numbered as its friends and patrons.

The many noble men and women who have enlarged their fields of usefulness under the discipline of Juniata and whose ambitions have been stimulated by the ideals there set for them, is a sufficient testimony to a worthy mission. Growing up after the order of a tender plant, its gradual development must encourage faith in its permanency.

Bound up with the interest of the college is the interest of every individual who in any department owns it as his alma mater. So these records of progress are rightful tokens of the interest the institution feels toward the individuals who have shared its benefits.

In the order of events we have to adjust ourselves to new conditions. Hitherto the majority of our students have pur-

sued the Teachers' Course. The College Course grew naturally from the demand for advanced work and was fed largely from this department.

The organization of the Academy Course is strictly in line with the sentiment which would most naturally grow up under direct college influences; so from hence forth the student entering Juniata will be permitted to choose at once which line he shall pursue.

The Normal English Course will be maintained and strengthened. The Academy Course will furnish the essentials of training for public school work and at the same time aim directly at preparation for college entrance. Side by side these courses may progress without rivalry, covering essentially the same ground in the first years of each, and diverging at the point where the tastes and requirements of each individual needs to be considered.

The present trend is toward academic and collegiate studies. To meet this demand the State Normal schools of Pennsylvania have added one year to their course and to compensate for this have—very questionably—offered free tuition to students above a certain age registered in this course.

For several years Juniata felt the strong tendency toward academic lines and it seems fortunate that even before such a step was made imperative by the action of the state schools with which we have always been in friendly competition in the Teachers' Course, a regular Academic Course should have been planned and put into successful operation.

The probabilities are that for a few years we may suffer from the tempting offer of free tuition in the State Normal schools, but when the extra year is counted and the questionable outcome is considered, Juniata with a regular Eng-

lish Course of three years and an Academic Course fitting directly for college entrance will offer the best practical facilities at the lowest rate for the prospective teacher or the classical student.

We earnestly solicit the co-operation of our faithful students of former years and friends every where, in our aim and purpose to maintain the highest standard of work in all departments and to perpetuate the spirit of enthusiastic, noble living.

OUR SUPPLEMENT

Our pictorial supplement this month represents the reunion of Juniata student on the lawn of the Rutherford mansion at Paxtang, during the Annual Meeting, Monday morning, May 19. This was the most remarkable gathering of its kind that has ever occurred. Here came those who were enrolled in the earliest years and with them their children to learn something of the enthusiasm which has survived the lapse of twenty years or more. Here were the parents, some of them aged, whose children are or have been students. In spite of the very indefinite announcement and the inability to arrange for time and place at a convenient hour, even in spite of threatening weather, hundreds of people wended their way toward the barn at eleven o'clock. Hundreds more would have joined the company, had a public announcement been possible. The barn was soon over crowded, and by the kindness of Mr. Rutherford the whole company gathered on his beautiful lawn. It was an inspiring and impressive sight. Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh had come up from Philadelphia for this special occasion. He called the meeting to order and delivered a brief but stirring talk. He was followed by others. While this was going on the photographers were ar-

ranging their cameras, scarcely hoping to get a satisfactory shot at so great a company. In the midst of the speech-making Dr. Brumbaugh commanded silence and the quick click of the shutter, three times in succession, told that the record was made. Silence again, three more "clicks" and the speech-making and the singing were resumed. When the company dispersed there were moist eyes, tender farewells and many earnest tributes to the beneficence of a movement and an influence that could command such loyalty and inspire such enthusiasm.

But what of the pictures? Fortunately both were successful, and Messrs. Joseph Replogle of Mifflintown, Pa., and Lewis Emmert of Huntingdon, are to be congratulated upon the results. The picture we reproduce is from a print furnished by Lewis Emmert. This was made in three sections and measures 6x18 inches. It shows distinctly over six hundred faces and is pronounced by all a most remarkable photograph. The picture too is a compliment to the patience and good temper of the crowd, for scarcely a figure moved. Many persons will doubtless want copies of these pictures. Address the young men for terms and ask for proofs.

GRADUATION—WHAT NEXT?

BY J. B. BRUMBAUGH

A large number of young men and women have recently graduated, and the question now arises what next? One step of the ladder of life has been reached but there are still many more to reach. The hard and continued effort required to reach the first step is a preparation for going on to the next. He who is satisfied with his first attainment and stops, will fail in reaching the true ideal of life. One step upward is but the beginning of duty and responsibility. Few, however,

are fully cognizant of this truth. The questions uppermost in the minds of many graduates are, how to reach the place they want to occupy, how to accomplish their undertakings, how to attain to the zenith of their aspirations. This is all right and this upward tendency of our natures, calls for energy, perseverance, and enthusiasm. But this is not all. The question with every graduate should be, how shall I use that which I have gained with so much labor? I have succeeded, now, what shall I do next?

One of the most common desires of the graduate is to make money. He wishes to use his mental attainments in a way that will bring wealth. But how few really know how to be wealthy! How few know how to assume the responsibilities of wealth! With every accumulated dollar come new duties and increased obligations; yet how few there are who think of these facts. So many think only of the pleasure and luxury wealth brings, and when they have amassed a fortune, even with this very low ideal, call themselves successful. What a delusion! Unless we know how to use money for higher and nobler purposes our life is a failure.

Phillips Brooks said, "He does not know how to do anything who does that thing so that he brings it to its worst, and not its best results."

Some of the beneficent results of wealth are the promotion of missionary work, church extension, and educational work; the establishing of charitable institutions, and through these better citizenship; but, such results depend not so much on the ability to gain wealth as on the disposition of the gainer. In many instances, men who have amassed great fortunes, have not known, or cared to know the duty their wealth imposed

upon them, and such results did not follow their accumulation of wealth.

The same test will apply to the use of mental attainments. Graduates should study how to use what they have acquired. Knowledge, in order to bring its best results, must not only be a source of pleasure and happiness to the possessor, but to others as well. The scholar has no more right to hoard knowledge for himself than the millionaire to hoard money for his own pleasure. He should be a blessing to those about him; he should be a power to lift up others who have not his opportunities, and who are needed on the higher plains of life. The graduate who loses sight of self most, and who is most helpful to others, is working out the best results of his education and is on the high-way to success. Let this true ideal of success be the next.

COMMENCEMENT SONG

ADALINE HOHF BEERY

[Tune—"O, Come, Come Away."]

O, hail day of rest! our weary work is ended,
 We've struggled through
 With purpose true
 Our laurels to win;
 And now we mingle here awhile,
 With comrades true the hour beguile
 With song and friendship's smile:
 O, hail, day of rest!

O, hail, day of joy! for riches we have gathered
 Beneath the soil
 Where heroes toil
 And pluck bright renown;
 To all our teachers true we bring
 Our loyal hearts' thank-offering
 As our last lay we sing:
 O, hail, day of joy!

O, hail, and farewell! our cherished *alma mater*;
 With peace beside
 May wisdom guide
 Thy children for aye!
 As far from hence we seek our lot,
 Our thoughts shall cluster round this spot;
 Thy worth shall perish not:
 O, hail, and farewell!

BIBLE STUDY.

AMOS H. HAINES

The year just closed has been one of interest in Bible study at Juniata College. On examining the catalogue, 1901-1902, the following registry of Biblical work appears,—seven students are recorded as taking Bible work exclusively; thirty-two have taken one, two and three studies, such as Exegesis, Life of Christ, Bible History, Church History, Biblical Literature, Hermeneutics, Biblical Introduction and New Testament Greek. Thirty-seven have pursued the study of Missions during the year. Fifty-seven students registered during Special Bible term, Jan. 27th to Feb. 20th.

In addition to the subjects above named, the following classes were organized in the Biblical department during the year,—Hebrew, Old Testament Theology, New Testament Theology, History of Philosophy. These lists of subjects will give some idea of the Bible work now being done at Juniata College. It is not claimed to be ideal, but it is hoped that it may be a step leading in the right direction. An examination of the catalogue will show the full list of studies pursued in the English and in the Sacred Literature courses. An examination of courses is solicited. The catalogue will be gladly sent on application.

In speaking of the work of the year, special mention should be made of the labors of Elders S. Z. Sharp and Wilbur B. Stover during Special Bible term. The work done by Bro. Sharp was excellent and much appreciated by all. His sermons contained much food for thought. As an immediate result of his labors, eighteen were received into the Church by baptism. The Missionary talks by Bro. Stover were well received. A num-

ber of our young people became enthused with the missionary spirit. Some of our student body have consecrated their lives to the work of missions. Such, in brief, is an outline of the Bible work at Juniata.

There is, in the educational world, a remarkable awakening along various lines of Bible study. No intelligent person, especially the Christian minister, can afford to cut himself loose from this great Christian movement.

We hope, by next school year, to see our number in the interest of Bible study materially increased. The great question is, "What is the Bible?" This question can only be answered by allowing the Book to tell its own story.

THE TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT JUNIATA COLLEGE

BY CARMAN C. JOHNSON

Like the bloom to the bud, like fruit to the flower, like the answer to the problem, like the conclusion to the syllogism, like the end of the journey to the miles of weary distance, so is commencement week to that long and intensely-lived period known as the college year. All that has been studied and recited, all that has been taught and explained, all that has been prepared and delivered, all that has been lived and experienced, all that has been prayed and preached, all that has been rehearsed and rendered, all in fact that has gone to make up the closely-packed program of the college community finds in commencement week its warrant and its epitome; and that commencement week which in any sense seems to be a thing separate and apart from the other weeks of the year rather than an essential one of those weeks is not an ideal commencement. Only when the transition from

the regular routine work of the classroom to the public and more elaborate work of the rostrum and campus is made easily and naturally, may it be said that the commencement occasion is a success. More and more, the unity of commencement week with the other weeks of the school year is being recognized; and, what is still more, the unity of the events of commencement week and their consistent correlation with one another is a thing toward which the energies of the best institutions are being directed.

To focus the history of an institution in the assembling of a large number of her faithful alumni upon the occasion of Commencement, to read the present status of an institution in the earnest faces of her instructors and in the energetic efforts of her student body to make the last week memorable and glorious, to forecast the future of an institution in the lives of the men and women who sit as graduates before the audience is all possible to him who can grasp the significance of a unified commencement occasion, and can see the spirit back of the campus march and the platform program.

Commencement at Juniata means much within the walls, and it means much outside the walls; for it is upon this occasion more than upon any other that the institution comes face to face with her constituency. The mothers and fathers and friends move about on the campus and through the halls as naturally as if they belong here; and well they may, indeed; for the place is theirs in the truest sense—their sons and daughters and brothers and sisters and cousins make it what it is. So by mutual contact and acquaintance, students and faculty on the one hand come to be one with the family and the world on the other hand; and all feel a commonality of interest and kinship, the development of Juni-

ata's past, present, and future success. Nowhere else could friends and parents be welcomed more graciously, for nowhere else could their coming mean so much.

Commencement at Juniata this year was greatly simplified in that there was not that agitation and anxiety in the rehearsal of commencement orations as heretofore, so the coming of commencement week was not felt so much during the previous week. Only the old-time custom of final examination before the committee of superintendents gave special warning of the approaching end of the year; but even the examinations were quiet and so did not disturb the continuous work of the major part of the school, for no one goes into the examination room these days to watch the progress of events and to hear the Seniors expatiate—it's all written. Twenty-seven English Seniors, eleven Juniors, and twenty Sub-Juniors were examined. A re-arrangement of the course introduces Sub-Junior work for the first time and causes a reduction in the number of English Juniors for this year.

When a large congregation gathered in the chapel for the Junior Prayer Meeting on Sunday evening and later moved into the Auditorium along with others to hear the Baccalaureate Sermon, the fact of Commencement Week became real. The new Auditorium makes the carrying out of college customs possible in more ways than one. When the large audience had assembled, the classes preceded by the Trustees and Faculty marched across the campus in double file from Students Hall to the Auditorium and were conducted to a block reserved for them by ushers from the Junior Classes.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The sermon, based upon the theme,

"Be Strong," taken from 1 Cor. 16: 13, was in itself an illustration of the theme. Prof. Holsopple is a masterful orator, and the discourse outlined and emphasized many traits the introduction and fastening of which in young life would tend to the development of vigor and power. Taking up the class motto, "On the Threshold," the speaker introduced his sermon with a consideration of the equipment necessary for the temporal life that is to be. The unprecedented activity of the present age was shown to to be specifically in need of strong men and women of character. All that man has done has widened the circle of the unknowable and the doubtful. We need to be strong because that which is to be done is greater than that which has been done.

The speaker then rapidly surveyed the fields of politics, society, education, and religion and cited the great problems of The City and of Our Spiritual Tendencies as instances in which the strength of trained minds and consecrated hearts is needed.

The fact of symmetrical development for perfect strength was then cited, and the need of maintaining a delicate poise in the balance of one's animal, mental, and spiritual natures was clearly illustrated.

The trend of the sermon then clearly showed that character was the key note of strength, and the climax was reached in the speaker's delineation of Faith, Courage, Conviction, and Kinetic Power as the essential elements of character. He insisted upon the development of power by activity and said that the greatest thing in this world is the great soul of a man manifesting power in action.

As the speaker turned to the class and directed his remarks to them more partic-

ularly, the seriousness of the moment was impressing. He urged them to do and to dare, emphasizing the need of service for the race. No work that will help to raise mankind is degrading.

The college quartet rendered some of its most choice and inspiring selections before and after the sermon.

Monday and Tuesday witnessed the arrival of many friends and relatives of the students and the campus took on the airs of a reunion occasion.

FIELD DAY.

It may sound strange to the old Juniatan, but the athletic work of Juniata has developed to that point where with propriety the management felt warranted in setting aside the latter part of Tuesday afternoon for Field Day. The weather was threatening, but the enthusiasm was great; and the events were run off in such an orderly manner that one really enjoyed the system of it in addition to enjoying the feats of speed and strength. Running, jumping, vaulting, and throwing were the sports on the program and the whole series of field events was presented in spite of the weather.

PRAYER MEETING.

The last prayer meeting of the year has always been in charge of the English Senior Class. This year the College and Academy classes joined in the exercises. Quite a number were present at this meeting; and so the visitors, who always manifest great interest in the religious features of the work, were privileged to enjoy the college prayer meeting.

LAST CHAPEL EXERCISE.

'Twas the last day of school, and Acting President I. Harvey Brumbaugh conducted the chapel exercises. After reading from the first chapter of Genesis and from the first chapter of John, Professor

Brumbaugh made a happy allusion to the strong contrast between the mysticism of the power in the mere Word of God as derived from Genesis and the reality of the power in the Word of God become Flesh as derived from John. Using this contrast as a basis, the speaker then referred to the fact that the work of the school man is largely with the word; and only that student who is able to translate the word or the book into life after he leaves school accomplishes the highest ideal: the word must become flesh.

ALUMNI.

Quite a large number of alumni gathered in the Reading Room at three o'clock on Wednesday P. M., for the annual business meeting. No very important business outside the usual order was presented.

The members of the graduating classes of 1902 were then elected to membership in the Alumni Association; and, upon their being called into the meeting, they were addressed by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh. Two graduates from the Academy Course, the first, were among those elected to membership this year. Three of the four members of the Classical Class had been members of the association since their English graduation.

The annual march of the Alumni to the chapel was made longer this year in the march to the Auditorium. About one hundred were in line. The program for the evening consisted of: Music, College Quartet; Invocation, Rev. F. F. Holsopple; Remarks by the President, Prof. J. A. Myers; Vocal Solo, Miss Eliza M. Johnson; Recitation, Miss Margaret Livingston; College Quartet; Address, Prof. William Hanawalt; Solo, Miss Esther Fuller.

An electrical shower just at close of the literary program delayed the banquet;

but the presence of a number of old Alumni who had not been with us recently, together with the splendid service rendered by the ladies of Academy Course, made the evening a most pleasant one. Upon such occasion, when he is present, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh always takes his brother and sister Alumni into his confidence with one of his most inspiring and hopeful talks.

This year he certainly made every alumnus feel hopeful of the future as well as proud of the past.

ENGLISH CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The English Class Day Exercise, introduced by the Class of '97, has come to be one of the most enjoyable as well as one of the most skillfully prepared and rendered programs of the college year. Time was, as all old students will remember, when the morning of commencement day was devoted to a program rendered by the English Juniors and the evening was given over to the Seniors and their commencement orations. Now the orations are written and corrected with just as much care; but even the representative program has been abandoned, and the class spends its united effort after examination in the preparation of the class day program. Many unique and original features are thus introduced, and the individual tastes and abilities of the graduates are displayed. The program this year was a marked success, and a large audience witnessed its execution.

PROGRAM.

Motto—"On The Threshold."

MUSIC.

INVOCATION, - - - Lawrence Ruble.
MINUTES, - - - Josephine Arnold.
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, - J. Harry Cassady.
DUET,—"When the Fragrant Roses Blow," *Abt.*
S. Estelle Weisel, Lu Ella Rosenberger.
ORATION,—"The Dark Horse,"

David H. Brillhart.

CLASS HISTORY, - Daniel W. Livengood.

ORATION,—"Eyes That See," Beula C. Mierly.

SEXTETTE,—"Sweetheart, Come Back to Me,"

Burket E. Henderson, Hiram G. Minnich,

Norman F. Meyers, Jesse D. Snyder,

Norman J. Brumbaugh, A. Lloyd Gnagey.

CLASS POEM, - - - Lawrence Ruble.

ORATION,—"Puritan Characteristics,"

J. Paul Kauffman.

VOCAL SOLO,—"In the Valley of Kentucky,"

I. Edward Holsinger.

CLASS ARTIST, - - - Homer F. Sanger.

ORATION,—"On The Threshold,"

Myrtle Irene Replogle.

SEXTETTE,—"The Tide of Life," - *Jacobs.*

Mable E. Dooley, Willye A. Idleman,

Mary Brumbaugh, Laura Speicher,

Olive Widdowson, Evarella Rhodes.

RECITATION,—"The Light on Dead Man's Bar,"

Anna Belle Trostle.

ORATION,—"Our Duties and Our Dangers,"

J. Oscar Bergantz.

CLASS PROPHECY, - Alton J. Shumaker.

CLASS SONG.

COLLEGE CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

We intimate no disparagement of the English Class Day Exercises when we say that the Classical Class Day Exercises are the more impressive, indeed possibly the most impressive exercise of the whole week. Here are men who have not only gone through the English Course and the college preparatory work, but have in addition spent four solid years right in the fore-front of the life and growth of the institution. They have come to be a part of the place, their energies and thoughts have been matured not only by a heavy course of study but also by those intricacies of life which are possible only in a small college, where every individual especially in the upper classes means something in every college movement. Now they appear before their friends and fellow students and teachers for the last time in the united class capacity. They've gone as far as they can go in their old college home, and they must go out.

The exercises of the class this year, as in other years, did not aim at anything elaborate; but the spirit of their addresses plainly showed that their years in college had made them capable of appreciating the nature of the world's work into which they were about to enter in four different capacities, and now caused them to weigh themselves in relation to this work with a seriousness befitting the senior.

LIFE WORK MEETING ON ROUND TOP.

A new and impressive feature was introduced into the program of Commencement Week this year which promises to carry with it a weight of meaning. Taking our idea from the life work meetings held on Little Round Top back of Mr. Moody's home in Northfield, Mass., during the annual Students' Conference, we had christened our Round Top with the first life work meeting about two weeks before Commencement, and Prof. Charles C. Ellis had addressed us. The idea is to present the question of choosing one's life work under divine direction, and surely the Spirit does seem to come into the midst as we assemble on the hill top while the sun sinks in the West.

Dr. Brumbaugh addressed the meeting at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening; and to those who know the Doctor it is sufficient to say that, under the influences of the trees and hills and streams under the open sky, he gave to the large assembly one of his most helpful talks. The strong contrast between the civilization of to-day and the savagery of Indian times was decidedly in point, and one could not help but feel that the advantages of the present-day civilization bring with them added responsibility for a more strenuous as well as a more helpful life.

COMMENCEMENT.

This was the occasion upon which more than upon any other we realized the value of the Auditorium. Large and airy, it was filled very early with an audience of about seven hundred people, comfortably seated. The stage presented a scene to gratify the soul of every Juniatan. Beneath the Blue and Gold, surrounded by palms sat the members of the three graduating classes, numbering thirty-three in all. In front of them to their right sat Acting President I. Harvey Brumbaugh, and to their left sat President Doctor M. G. Brumbaugh, who was to deliver the address of the evening. It's on such occasions that Juniata seems really great in fact as well as in promise.

An anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's," from the cantata, "Saul," directed by Professor Beery, opened the program. Devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. Amos H. Haines. The College Quartet sang "Remember Now Thy Creator," then Dr. Brumbaugh was introduced. This was not only the first address of its kind ever delivered at Juniata but it was also the first address of its kind which it has been the pleasure of most Juniata students to hear from Dr. Brumbaugh. The address was full of those uncompromising ideals and vast educational plans over which Dr. Brumbaugh has not only been theorizing but which he has actually been carrying into execution at home and abroad.

A trio by Misses Mabel Stryker, Estelle Weisel, and Anna Detweiler came next, after which Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh presented the diplomas and conferred the degrees. An anthem by the college choir closed the program; and the Commencement of 1902 was ended.

ITEMS

Parting tears.

Be sure and write now.

Of course, you are coming back next year.

Yes indeed, it is rather deserted around here.

This is the last number for the summer months.

Now's the time to make money to come back next fall.

The Seniors of '02 decided to publish no class book this year.

Many improvements are being made around the college grounds.

"Good actions ennoble us and we are the sons of our own deeds."

This is good weed growing weather. Watch the Professors' gardens.

So many of the Alumni were back that it will be impossible to give their names.

Several of the ladies left in such a hurry that they forgot to check their baggage.

The class of '02 is the banner class in giving to the Alumni Fund, having given \$1350.00.

The only representatives of Juniata at Northfield this summer were Mr. Guyer and his wife.

Many brand new students have registered for next year and many of the old ones are back.

During these summer months the tennis courts are used almost continuously by down town people.

You "old grad," far away from your alma mater, subscribe for the ECHO and again come in touch with the old, but new and changing school ties.

Room 53 has been used of late as the centre of the advertising work and the ring of the typewriter vies with the decreasing rings of the telephone.

There was quite a goodly crowd of people from Uniontown here at commencement. They were mostly friends of Messrs. Johnson and Newcomer.

One special feature of commencement week was the number of mothers of the graduates. Not many of the fathers were present but the mother of almost every graduate was here.

A great number of our students are canvassing for Nave's Topical Bibles during the summer. We hope they will all be so successful that they may return in the fall and stay until they have completed their course.

The editorial staff seems to have melted away as soon as school quit and this number is the product of the work of Prof. Emmert, Dr. Brumbaugh and the Items Editor who also has the business control until Prof. Myers returns.

On the fourth specially enthusiastic meetings were held in the Auditorium. Any college delegation having five members was entitled to give its college yell and a delegation of ten was allowed to give its yell and song. This meeting was rather noisy but well enjoyed.

The hum of busy work and the rapid movement from dormitories to class room is ended for a time; no longer are there those happy gatherings on the campus. The quiet of the campus is almost complete but not quite; Antonio, John, Paul and Scheller are still here and keep things moving.

The forty or fifty extra incandescent electric lamps, judiciously distributed, made quite a difference in the appear-

ance of the campus during the evenings of Commencement. The boys and girls were not slow to see the improvement and to take advantage of the many benches placed under the trees and in convenient corners.

The Wahneeta Society recently made a most important addition to their library. Among the titles are "D'ri and I" by Bacheller, "The Leopard's Spots" by Dixon, "The Valley of Decision" by Wharton, and many other timely and most practical books. The library is the centre around which our college life revolves and deserves our best efforts.

The Wahneeta Reunion held in the Auditorium on the evening of June 20 was a marked success. The decorations were simple but tasteful and the programme was unusually good. Mr. Newcomer's recitation, *Rum's Maniac*, called forth much applause and favorable comment. Mr. Cloy Brumbaugh, '01, had charge of the papers. Miss Livingston also recited.

At the Alumni Exercises Mr. William Hanawalt related a most wonderful dream he had. Like Rip Van Winkle he had fallen asleep and slept for twenty years and then awoke to see the great growth of Juniata. An agricultural school with all the farms in sight was a part of this dream. Poor students were working out their schoolings and all the kitchen needs of the college were supplied.

Considering that there had been very little time for training, Field Day on Tuesday of Commencement Week was quite a success. The records were broken but the different events were carried through with credit to all the contestants. The star event was the Faculty race in which Profs. Emmert, Hodges, Johnson and Haines took part. Prof. Johnson

came in first with Prof. Emmert as a close second. The "form" of the different runners was one of the amusing features of the event.

After the Alumni Exercises it was impossible for many of the members to reach the banquet hall on account of the rain and the banquet was delayed. Of course Mr. Zentmyer was toastmaster and he called on many to speak. The especial toast was Dr. M. G's. He told us how that the state of Pennsylvania had bought "the Forge" with the stipulation that Juniata should be its guardian for all time and that a school of Forestry at Juniata would soon be an established fact. The ten millions recently given by Carnegie for the establishment of a National University is being used in the spread of schools of forestry and Dr. Brumbaugh says that part of this fund may be secured for the development of the Forge.

Oh! What is so long as a day in June
When the school's term is ending,
When the great summer choir is all a tune
From the bird's high notes to the insects' croon,
While the boy yearns thru the afternoon
To following thoughts far wending.

PERSONALS

Prof. Harvey is in Boston.

Prof. Swigart has a new horse.

Prof. D. C. Reber will be at Elizabethtown next year.

L. Edgar Smith, '00, is traveling for the American Book Company.

Miss Quinter is spending the summer working in the Chicago Mission.

Miss Wertz has just returned from the Woman's Conference at Lake George.

Lewis M. Keim, '01, is pastor of the Geiger Memorial Church in Philadelphia.

A. C. Wieand, class of '90, is a student in the University of Jena, Germany.

Miss Bessie Rohrer after a visit to Saratoga stopped off here for commencement.

Miss Etta Workman has been manipulating the typewriter since Miss Bartholow left.

Miss Zelda Hartzell, although living in distant Indianapolis was present at commencement.

Harvey Emmert and Fred Good are selling the Topical Bibles in Lancaster County, Pa.

Reichard Snively at present is a stenographer for the National Steel Company at Burnham, Pa.

Prof. Myers is spending the summer in Los Angeles, California, where he is visiting his father.

J. G. Dell, one of our old students was recently elected Superintendent of Schools of Huntingdon County.

Miss Downey of Downsville, Md., spent commencement week here with her brothers Ira and Lewis.

Miss Elizabeth Howe, '85, is now in the mission work at 1377 3rd Ave. and 69th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Irene Frocke has been visiting her friend Miss Ethel McCarthy in Mt. Union since commencement.

Miss Nellie McVey went to Waynesboro, Pa., after commencement to spend a week with her friends there.

Howard Workman had to go home before the close of the term on account of the very serious illness of his father.

Prof. Holsopple has bought the Blain property at the head of Mifflin street and will join the college settlement by the opening of school.

Harvey D. Emmert was chosen as President of the Wahneeta Literary Society for the beginning of next year.

W. A. Price left a few days before commencement in order to hold his place in the Manhattan Beach Hotel, N. Y.

Miss Bassett spent a couple of days in Ohio visiting Pearl Kepner and Florence Wenrick on her way to her home at Thorntown, Ind.

Albert O. Horner after a pretty long absence came for commencement from Pittsburg where he is engaged in the real estate business.

S. N. McCann, '83, is of late having some fun catching some of the large venomous snakes of India. He uses the lasso with amazing dexterity.

Prof. C. C. Johnson goes to Harvard this summer for special work in some branches which he teaches. Elmer Shriner, '01, goes for work in physical training.

David H. Brillhart, '02, took the entrance examinations at Lehigh University just after the "finals" here. He will enter the freshman class in civil engineering.

No longer will Miss Emma have charge of the Ladies for on August first she becomes matron of the Orphans' Home. At present she and "Grandmother" are visiting in Cumberland county.

Prof. W. C. Hanawalt, '92, is the new president of the Lordsburg College at Lordsburg, California. He has already made one trip to look over the ground, and will soon go to take up the active duties of office.

Ricardo Quixano sailed for his home in San Juan, Porto Rico, a few days before commencement. He talks of going to

Germany next year. He can't quit with a knowledge of only the Spanish and the English tongues.

From the conference at Harrisburg Lorenzo Lehman, '98, went to visit at a number of points in Eastern Pennsylvania. On his way home he stopped at Huntingdon to attend the closing exercises at the college.

Virginia Cassady, the little two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cassady, died on Saturday, June 21st. Interment was in the Huntingdon cemetery. The parents have the sympathy of their many friends in this time of special affliction.

Albert Weddle, '05, writes from his home in Troy, Ohio, and says he is spending a very pleasant vacation with his old High School crowd. He is still undecided as to whether he will return to Juniata in the Fall or go to the University of Pennsylvania to complete his course, but we hope he will decide in favor of Juniata.

Jesse Emmert will visit all the Sunday Schools of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, during the summer and before going to India. Since he goes as the representative of the Sunday Schools of the Brethren Church, his visit will no doubt be very helpful both to himself and the schools.

Irvin C. VanDyke returned from Porto Rico early in July. He enjoys the change of climate and is busy on various lines. While absent he was elected to the ministry and on Sunday afternoon, July 13, he was installed in his office. On the same occasion Jesse Emmert who was elected at the same time, was advanced to the more responsible duties of his office.

Miss Helen W. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, has been elected instructor of French and German in Juniata College for the coming year. Miss Gibbons is the daughter of Professor Gibbons, of the University of Pennsylvania, and has enjoyed many scholarly advantages, including preparatory and college work in this country, and four years of study in Europe, part of which was in the University of Leipsic. She speaks both French and German fluently, and uses the conversational method in class instruction. It is expected that Miss Gibbons will bring new interest to the work in her department.

A HINT ABOUT PORTO RICO

I. C. VANDYKE

On my return from Porto Rico I was surprised to learn how vague and uncertain are the ideas held by the people here concerning our Caribbean isle. It is a fact that we, as a people, have a more general and accurate knowledge of conditions in France, Holland, or Sweden than we have of this little island at our threshold, in which we have such an ardent interest.

There are several reasons for this. Until a little more than three years ago there was absolutely nothing to call our attention to it; and since the American occupation the serious, conscientious men and women, who have been there, know the conditions and might have reported them, have refrained from doing so because the truth is offensive to the better class of Porto Rico people. In several cases, to my personal knowledge, extracts from private letters, having been printed in the States, found their way back to the island and resulted in great embarrassment to the writer. A statement that appears in a newspaper there is regarded with great deference. (A fact

for which I cannot account. It certainly was not born of any unusual regard for truth on the part of the editors.) In writing of an excursion a lady once referred to San Juan as a place "dear and dirty" to which she had returned. The article showed no mark of hostility toward San Juan and it contained nothing more serious than the phrase above cited; but one of the city editors, getting hold of it took offense and created such an excitement about it through his paper that it really seemed for a while that the lady might be in danger.

Conveying an accurate idea of the manners and customs there, in writing, is therefore an exceedingly delicate matter. The better class of people only constitute about fifteen per cent. of the population. It will be remembered that at the time of the change in government over eighty per cent. of the people were illiterate. When a description of the life on the island is given in a general way the condition of the masses must be given. This, of course, does not apply to the better society, but they, somehow, don't realize this and regard the report as a serious injustice or perhaps an intended offense.

There is a newspaper edited in San Juan by a man who claims to be an American, I think, but it lacks a great deal, in some respects, of representing American principles. It openly and avowedly set its influence against a bill proposed—and finally passed—providing for curtailing of business on Sunday. It seemed to give up its columns unreservedly to the advertising and support of "Charley's New Place," a saloon of the town. The following editorial will give some idea of its regard for religious interests: "According to a cablegram report, an invasion of American missionaries seems imminent. Maybe they

think we are fire worshippers on account of the frequent discharge of firearms by the mob."

Thus one of the forces that might result in great good in the Americanization of the island is entirely lost or of doubtful benefit.

A speedy adjustment of conditions on the island cannot be consistently expected; careful legislation, sincere and devoted efforts on the part of those from the States employed there, and plenty of time will be necessary for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

ALUMNI ENDOWMENT FUND

The classes of 1902 have contributed to Juniata College endowment fund pledges of the annual interest on a principal sum of \$1,350.00 and a member of class of '92 has subscribed \$100.00 in addition to \$50 already paid by him.

The Alumni Trustees at their annual meeting June 26, '02 re-organized by electing Prof. Wm. Beery, President; Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Secretary; and Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, Treasurer. The latter's address is 905 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Since the organization of this alumni endowment \$3,425.00 has been paid to Juniata College in tuition scholarships for worthy young men and women. During the last year \$500.00 was thus expended and the demands upon the fund are annually increasing. Of the former sum only \$1,901.00 remains to be refunded by those who have received the scholarships. The value placed upon this movement by those who profit by it is emphasized by the fact that 50 of the 67 different alumni receiving scholarships have pledged themselves to pay the annual interest on \$2,410.00 until the principal is paid, and this is in addition

to the refunding of their financial debt received by them.

The Alumni Trustees realize that the time is not far distant when scholarships for other than mere tuition in Juniata College must be provided, but such extension is not feasible until a much larger permanently invested fund is at their disposal.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Miss Allie Luvina Shumaker is at her home near Putneyville, Armstrong Co., Pa. We had the pleasure of spending a short time in her home in the month of June and found her busy helping her mother with the household duties just as every good girl should do. She expresses a desire to return to Juniata which we hope she will be able to do in the near future.

In June we spent a week in the Glade Run congregation, Pa., which is under the pastorate of C. O. Beery, known to many of the ECHO readers. Since he has been pastor upwards of thirty have been added to the church. Bro. Beery is an untiring and persistent worker, and is "the right man in the right place." He is also a true friend of Juniata and is constantly working in her interests. The college is under obligations for services rendered in our work while in Armstrong County.

We had the pleasure of spending the larger part of a week in the home of Miss Flora Bowser during our recent visit to Armstrong County. She has a pleasant home and enjoys having others share its comforts. She is busy assisting her mother, and we can testify that in the culinary department she is no novice. If she can be spared at home, she will be at Juniata this fall, where her friends will be glad to welcome her.

At a church meeting in the Glade Run congregation Bro. Adam Bowser, a member of the class of 1903, was elected to the deaconship. He will be installed into his office sometime during the vacation. His opportunities for Bible study and drill in Christian work at college will be helpful to him in performing functions of this very important and responsible office.

Mr. Jerry F. Kimmel is at his home near Elderton, Pa. He is butter maker in a creamery located on his father's farm. He makes butter pure and sweet such as the Juniata boys and girls are so fond of. Jerry still has a hankering for Juniata and may return at some future time.

In this same community is the home of Miss Maud and J. Paul Kimmel. It will be remembered that Mr. Kimmel's health failed while at school, but we are glad to note that he has fully recovered, and is now busy at work on the farm. Miss Maud is helping in the home duties and is cheerful and happy.

We also had the pleasure of a call at the home of Miss Lida Bleakney near Elderton, Pa. We found her very busy. She is teaching music and has lots of pupils. In the course of conversation she spoke of preparing for an important event that was to occur the last of the week. Without any further explanation we jumped at a conclusion; but we were too hasty; it was a friend of hers that was to be married! We were glad to learn that Lida is succeeding well as a teacher of music which her Juniata friends, and they are many, will be glad to hear.

We are glad to record that we brought home with us a nice little sum of cash for the support of the Bible department, received largely from the good people in the vicinity of Red Bank, Armstrong County, Pa.

J. B. B.

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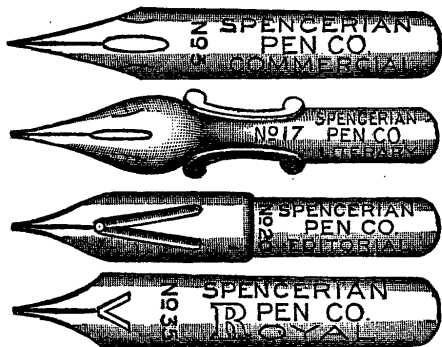
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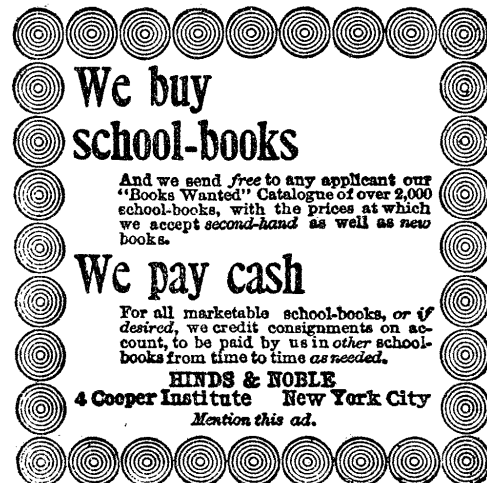
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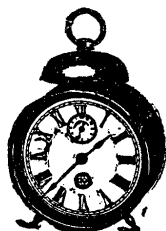
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JUNIATA REUNION, HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 19, 1902.

*Supplement to Juniata Echo,
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Juniata

Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XI. No. 8.

OCTOBER, 1902.

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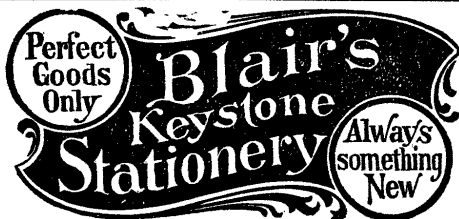
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TIME TABLE—May 26, 1902.

Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Winchester	7 30	8 15	8 15	2 15	6 35
Martinsburg	8 50	9 00	12 20	3 02	7 19	.....
Hagerstown	6 50	9 00	12 20	3 50	8 05	10 15
Greencastle	7 11	9 22	12 42	4 14	8 27	10 35
Mercersburg	8 00	10 10	3 30	.....	.....	.....
Chambersburg	7 34	9 45	1 05	4 45	8 50	10 58
Waynesboro	7 05	12 00	3 35	.....	.....	.....
Shippensburg	7 53	10 05	1 25	5 07	9 11	11 19
Newville	8 10	10 23	1 42	5 26	9 29	11 39
Carlisle	8 30	10 44	2 03	5 53	9 51	12 02
Mechanicsburg	8 50	11 05	2 23	6 15	10 13	12 21
Dillsburg	7 52	1 40	5 10	.....	.....	.....
Arrive—						
Harrisburg	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Arrive—						
Philadelphia	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M
New York	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	4 25
Baltimore	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
Baltimore	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

Additional east bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows: Leave Carlisle 5:45 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6:08 a. m., 7:29 a. m., 8:12 a. m., 1:04 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:36 p. m., 5:30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	1	3	5	7	9	109
	P M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
New York	7 55	12 10	.....	8 55	2 55	8 25
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	4 30	8 30
	*A M	*A M	†A M	†P M	†P M	*P M
Harrisburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Dillsburg .....	.....	12 40	4 05	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	12 05	3 43	8 46	11 23
Carlisle	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Newville	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Shippensburg	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Waynesboro .....	.....	10 37	2 05	5 35	.....	.....
Chambersburg	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Mercersburg	8 15	10 47	.....	5 55	.....	.....
Greencastle	7 05	10 00	1 55	5 21	10 30	12 55
Hagerstown	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 54	.....
Martinsburg	8 24	11 10	.....	6 29	.....	.....
Arrive—						
Winchester	9 10	11 55	.....	7 15	.....	.....
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	A M

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9:37 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 6:25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1, 3 and 109 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Pullman palace sleeping cars between New York and Knoxville, Tenn., on trains 1 west and 10 east and between Philadelphia and Welsh on N & W railway on trains 109 west and 12 12 east except that on Sunday the Philadelphia sleeper will run east on No. 2.

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Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER, 1902

No. 8

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

THE CHURCHMAN, one of the best and most ably edited religious periodicals in the country, issued an "Educational Number" for August second which contained a very interesting paper on education in Porto Rico by M. G. Brumbaugh. While the story of the sacrifice of many of the people of our island possession was not new to us, still it comes with new force every time it is presented. We who are accustomed to the privileges we enjoy, are prone to look too lightly upon them and undervalue their importance to us. Our children have never been taught what it may mean to others to secure the same blessings that come to them without effort or sacrifice on their part. It might be a blessing to many a thoughtless citizen of a government like that under which we live to be, for a time, deprived of the privileges of liberty, free schools, books and periodicals, that we might learn the value of these things.

There the greatest sacrifice of personal comfort is made on the part of the parents that their children might enjoy the meagre advantage of the public schools,

so recently and almost miraculously established among them. Here many cast away the same or greater privileges, and even evade the law that is enacted to compel them to accept the advantages afforded by the state. What obstinate, inconsistent creatures we mortals are!

TEACHING is a great, a high calling. What ambition more noble in its aspiration could stir the human soul than to inspire others to think, to do, to achieve. To do this is to sink one's self, that others may rise; to die, it may be, that others may live.

As the true mother, with her noble mother heart, strives to make herself unnecessary to her children, to so train them that they can do without her; so the true teacher retains as the ultimate end of his teaching the enabling of his scholars to do without him, or his aid, to make himself unnecessary to them.

The students, what of them? To be dependent on the teacher is not to learn; but to become self-reliant, independent in thought, capable of not only standing alone, but of thought leading is the work of training, of practical education.

It is noble to teach, but it is grand to

become educated into an originality of thought that may lead the world to noble deeds of valor and daring.

IT IS EDUCATION that voices the enlightenment of a nation. Would it not indicate that we are not yet fully enlightened when our country, in time of peace, in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and two, would appropriate four hundred millions of dollars for war, and war appliances, which is a sum of money just double the cost of the entire public school system in America?

Might it not be well for us to pause in our mad rush into prominence and see where we are, as a nation? The education of every man who treads upon American soil, to prepare him for citizenship, should be the great, the first object of our, the nation's representatives.

THE PROSPECTS for the school year of Juniata were never brighter than they are this fall. The school has opened with more students than generally at this time of the year. The improvements in and about the buildings are not a few. The trustees, though unfortunate to lose Prof. Wakefield and Miss Bassett from their corps of teachers and instructors, made a wise choice in Miss Helen Wilson Gibbons, of Philadelphia and Prof. Hoover, lately of the University of Chicago, a former teacher here.

The students are an energetic and wide-awake body of people. The different student organizations seem never to have had a better impetus for solid work along moral and religious lines. To some the years of '02 and '03 will ever be pleasant remembrances, ever becoming more sweet as the years roll on and success after success is added to their honors; to others these same years, although having worked side by side with

their fellow toilers, may mean anything but years pleasant to remember, may mean the looming up of pictures on memory's wall, unhallowed, because they failed to do the things they knew they should do while at college. May this year of Juniata's history be the best in her history; may it mean the most to all of the many.

W. A. P.

ONE OF OUR American poets has beautifully said, "God bless the man who first invented sleep," but there should be somewhere another poet who would say, "God bless the man who first invented reading." We are all great readers, and if not we ought to be; yet we could be far greater readers if we would. There are times when we permit ourselves to become all out of joint and we do not feel to think nor act; yet we remember at just such times when we have forced ourselves to pick up a good book and read—a book that was uplifting in every sense of the term,—that perhaps the welling up of our eyes with tears as we read some solemn yet forcible truths of our own life or in the life of another, made you say, "I will read again, soon." Let us all be greater readers of wholesome literature. We become the better for it.

W. A. P.

EXPANSION

[This oration written and delivered June 7, 1902 in the Lyceum Contest by W. Emmert Swigart, '00, won first prize. Judges:—Dr. Freeman, Dr. Klepfer and Mr. Wm. Reed.]

Continuous expansion has been the story of the American Republic. Cradled in a wilderness, nourished mid strenuous endeavors and the alarm of battle, supported by the life blood of noble patriots and sustained by the councils of great statesmen, the genius of Liberty and our government has grown and developed until its fame has become world-wide.

That genius of government and free institutions has stood as a beckoning light for a hundred years. Thrilled by the story of freedom, the Italians drove out the usurping Austrians; inspired with this idea, the Poles under Kosciusko, battled and died, the Greeks drove out the vampire Turk and the common people of France asserted their rights to self-government.

"God winnowed Europe for the seeds of civil and religious liberty with which to sow America and kept this soil virgin until that seed could be selected, transported, and developed, that the experiment in self-government might be tried under the most favorable conditions and the success of democracy here has compelled the princes of Europe to reckon with the people of Europe."

We rejoice in the perseverance of our forefathers which made possible expansion in the past. They fought, suffered, died, but were victorious against fearful odds. There was iron in their blood. Exiled from Europe by the stupid intolerance of some tyrant, or energized by an outraged conscience, they became sturdy men of action, thinkers stirred by a mighty love of freedom. The whole structure of government was permeated with a stamina that has upheld the race in many a heartrending crisis and shall stay and strengthen it in many another.

Then our nation was confined to a narrow strip along the seaboard, but the far-seeing judgment of some of the greatest known statesmen has enabled it to take its place among the great nations. We have indeed grown, new lands have come under the flag, new responsibilities are ours; we must meet larger and more far-reaching decisions—we are on the verge of a new era. The period of national isolation is ended for America. No longer do we occupy a "detached and distant sit-

uation." Our business in the ends of the earth, recognizing the opportunity for development, and impelled by a tremendous commercial stimulus, we are compelled to expand.

But for many reasons North America is becoming the nucleus of the world's power. With as yet undeveloped areas, favored in resources and climate, in the pathway of nations, already do we lead the world in population and wealth. The opening of the Isthmian Canal shall revolutionize commerce. Instead of sailing eastward, our merchant marine shall sail westward to reach the markets of the world; the Pacific shall be developed and shall become the future Mediterranean—the middle sea of the world.

The dream of Columbus is realized—we have reached the Indies and what is more important, we have entered into world relations—American soldiers march shoulder to shoulder with troops under the war flags of Russia, Germany and France; the flag floats proudly across the Pacific from the Golden Gate to Hawaii and the Orient. The brilliant Greek carried his language around the Mediterranean, the more aggressive Anglo-Saxon is carrying his language and civilization around the world.

It is an axiom of world life that westward the star of civilization takes its way and the circuit is now completed. Our land is the last to be occupied in the latitude of power. Heretofore there has always been in the history of the world, a comparatively unoccupied land to the westward into which the crowded lands of the East have poured their surplus population. But the widening waves of migration, which ages ago rolled east and west from the valley of the Euphrates meet to-day on our Pacific coast. Our arable lands are occupied and new conditions face us. We have solved the

problem of production, but the question of consumption is yet to be settled.

Our society is mobile, not stratified as among the Slav or the Teuton, but free to all. That which is at the bottom one day, may flash from the crest of the highest wave the next; our aristocracy is free to all. Every one is free to raise himself from a rail splitter or a canal boy into the nation's executive. Wealth, position, influence are prizes offered for energy; and every clerk, every farmer's boy, every apprentice, is free to enter the lists. Such conditions tend to produce here the most forceful energy in the world.

Lands, hungering for freedom, countries rich in commercial opportunities are in our care. Cuba, neglected and despoiled for four centuries, we have initiated into the realms of freedom: Porto Rico is prosperous and satisfied. The Philippines, although as yet unsettled, are nearer our centre of power than was Kansas when Jefferson, the great American expansionist, annexed Louisiana. These lands are nothing less than a trust from heaven and we dare not disobey for duty does not vary though thousands of miles of ocean intervene. To part with these lands means that we become traitors to the spirit of the men of Valley Forge and Gettysburg; to doubt the wisdom of American expansion amounts to a declaration that a republican government is incapable of carrying out its mission: to doubt the resisting power of free institutions.

Looking out over the dashing breakers of the Pacific a grey haired father in the veteran blue and a silver haired mother stand to-night looking wistfully toward the setting sun; they have an abiding faith that never shall the stars and stripes be taken down in those islands made sacred by the blood of their only hope—

the gallant boy who sailed away in '98 and gave his life for a people whose cries for help still ring in our ears. We dare not throw away opportunities bought at so great a price and of so far-reaching importance. The way of safety lies forward not backward, for history confirms the fact that when a nation ceases to expand it begins to decay.

We cannot be a nation of hucksters, speculating on the handiwork of our sister-nations, living in ignoble ease and leaving the great cares to others. Such a policy would defeat itself. The responsibilities which come with a nation's expansion serve to strengthen and form it just as a man becomes a man only when he assumes the responsibilities of a man.

We shall meet great difficulties, terrible crises will be ours to rise above, but we shall prove our right to statehood as our fathers did—with face to the front and faith in the heart.

Thinking men believe in American governmental expansion, in American imperialism. In that imperialism of which Thomas Jefferson was the chief exponent, which Theodore Roosevelt cherishes and which has added so many bright stars to the flag, America is preeminently imperial. Her geographical position between the two great oceans is imperial beyond that of any other nation. The finger of God has touched her and she stands for the things of the greatest power. She is imperial in her love of liberty, in her stand for truth, in her triumphant republicanism, in her national righteousness. She has an imperial mission and is become the messenger of God's fatherhood and man's brotherhood to the distant isles of the sea. "It is time to dismiss the craven fear of being great and to recognize the place in the world which God has given us, to accept the responsibilities which devolve up—

on us in behalf of Christian Civilization."

The old Liberty bell proclaimed freedom to the world, not alone to North America. The rights of man was the song it sang and the nations of the world are joining in the chorus. To-day our nation demands not men to die for her under the spell of the throbbing drum or the shrill fife, but men to do the more difficult thing—to live for her. Men who shall do their honest best and fulfill their duty, whether that duty calls them under a tropic sun to organize a government, or to institute a new system of education. Men who shall enter into politics to cleanse and purify it; men whose ideals and policy shall expand with the growth of the nation. Broad-minded statesmen, noble citizens, who cherish their civic duties next to their religion. The man who stays away from the polls for private gain is at much at fault as the man who manipulates politics for his private gains. What we need most in this Republic is not special genius, not unusual brilliancy, but men and women who are unselfishly loyal to themselves, to their country, and to their God. With such a reserve force any Republic is irresistible.

In politics we are thru with our childhood; we have settled the questions of slavery, state rights, the coinage of money, at last we are ready for our work—our work awaits us; if we prove ourselves enlightened and equal to our duties, our duty shall continue to broaden as our capacity for doing it increases until our period as the sovereign people of the world has ended.

The great Master limited not his mission or that of his disciples to his own chosen people, but proclaimed that his gospel should be preached in all the world unto all nations. We shall insure still larger blessings of liberty and civilization to down trodden peoples, we shall

bear ourselves toward them that in securing their welfare we may promote our own. The aim of our world policy shall not be national aggrandizement alone, but the noblest ministry to the new world life.

This government carries the hope of the human race and yours it is to decide whether the resistless forces of this Republic shall be kept in balance or whether unbalanced they shall bring chaos. Napoleon before the pyramids cried to the veterans of a hundred battles, "Men, forty centuries look down upon you!" Young men of the present and leaders of the future, you look down upon forty centuries. You stand on the mountain top of opportunity, for America is but another word for opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of divine providence in behalf of the human race. You stretch your hand into the future with power to mold the destiny of unborn millions.

You cannot bound your vision of the future by the blood stained trenches of Manila or the smoking hulks along the island shore; the future of the Philippines is not measured by the skulking bands of Ladrone guerillas, but through the vista of years one may see those islands become the gems and the glory of the Pacific, their peoples educated, trusting in a great republic with the staunch civic virtue of many millions behind it.

Ours shall be a government by the people, for the people, whether those people live between the two great oceans or in the distant unknown places of the earth; a government sympathizing with the down-trodden, rejoicing in their elevation, a government which shall proclaim to all the world, the sovereignty, not of the people, merely, but of free thought, immutable justice and truth. Our "manifest destiny" is the path of duty.

WHAT LATER WRITERS HAVE SAID OF HOMER

Be Homer's works your study and delight,
Read them by day, and meditate by night;
Thence form your judgment, thence your max-
ims bring,

And trace the muses upward to their spring.
These oft are stratagems which errors seem,
Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream.

POPE: *Essay on Criticism*.

Read Homer once, and you can read no more,
For all books else appear so mean, so poor;
Verse will seem prose; but still persist to read,
And Homer will be all the book you need.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM: *Essay on Poetry*.

SELECTIONS FROM HOMER'S "ILIAD."

Religious, social and domestic ties
Alike he violates, who willingly
Would court the horrors of eternal strife.
He who while faring well at fortune's hands,
Asks more than she has given, asks for ills.

* * * *

The race of man is as the race of leaves.
Of leaves, one generation by the wind
Is scattered on the earth; another soon
In spring's luxuriant verdure bursts to light;
So with our race; these flourish, those decay.

* * * *

To one, the gods have granted warlike might;
To one, the dance, to one, the lyre and song;
While in another's breast, all-seeing Jove
Hath placed the spirit of wisdom and a mind
Discerning for the common good of all.

* * * *

But when the breath of man has passed his lips,
Nor strength nor foray can the loss repair.

* * * *

'Tis best;

Who hears the gods, of them his prayers are
heard.

* * * *

The gifts of Heaven are not to be despised.

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR, THE NEGRO POET

W. A. PRICE

However gifted the negro race has been in the past in music, in oratory, and in several of the other arts, here is a man who for the first time in the English language evinces innate distinction in Literature.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar is the only man of pure African blood and American civilization that feels the negro life æsthetically and expresses it lyrically; who studies his race objectively and represents it as he finds it—with humor and sympathy and what the reader must instinctively feel with entire truthfulness; who divines of what passes in the hearts and minds of a lowly people whose poetry had hitherto been articulately expressed in music but now finds for the first time in our tongue literary interpretation of a very artistic completeness.

We have laughed and cried over some of the negro lyrics as sung by their own race or by members of our own; the pathos and story put in song by this lowly people is a credit to them and an inspiration to us.

Moreover we have now more to entertain us from this once down-trodden race who have in the last quarter century come to realize as all humanity must what life is and what portion Providence means the black race to bear. Dunbar touches a true chord in this poem:

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double,
And that is life.

A crust and a corner that love makes precious
With a smile to warm and the tears to refresh us
And joy seems sweeter when cares come after
And a moan is the finest of foils for laughter.
And that is life.

Never has there lived a race upon earth which was so satisfied and contented with 'such things as ye have' as the negro race. It is the prime characteristic of the African race to eat, drink and be merry, to enjoy the hut or the 'corner which smiles make pleasant' and ask no alms. The white race can certainly teach herself a great lesson in this re-

spect. We have very few poems by the pen of the white man who portrays such a joyous contentment with the temporal blessings as in Dunbar's popular poem, "Candle Lightin' Time:"

When I come in f'om the co'n field after work-
in' hard all day
It's amazin' nice to fin' my suppah all erpon de
way;

An' it's nice to smell de coffee bubblin' over in
de pot,
And it's fine to see de meat a-sizzlin' teasin'-
lak an' hot.

But when suppah-time is ovah and de tings
is cleahed away,
Den de happy hours dat foller are de sweetes' of
de day;

When my co'ncob pipe is sta'ted and de smoke
is drawin' prime,
My ole 'ooman say "I reckon, Ike, it's candle
lightin' time."

Den de chillen snuggle up to me and all com-
mence to call,

"Oh say, daddy, now's de time to mek de shad-
ders on de wall."

So I puts my han's together—evah daddy knows
de way—

And de chillen snuggle closer round es I begin
to say:

"Fus' thing, hyeah come Mistah Rabbit; don'
you see him work his eahs?

Huh, uh! dis mus' be a donkey—look how in-
nercent he 'pears!

Dah's de ole black swan a-swimmin'—aint she
got an awful neck?

Who's dis feller dats a commin'? why dat's ole
dog Tray I 'spec."

Dat's de way I run on, tryin' for to please 'em
all I can;

Den I hollohs "Now be keerfu dis hyeah las' is
de buga-man."

An' dey runs an hides dey faces; dey aint skeer-
ed—dey's lettin' on;

But de ply aint raaly ovah till dat buga-man is
gone.

So I jes' teks up my banjo an' I plays a little
chune;

An' you see dem haid's come peepin' out to listen
mighty soon;

Den my wife says, "Such a pappy, fu' to give
you sich a fright;

Jes' you go to baid and leave him; say yo'
prayers an' bid good night."

Like William Howells has beautifully said, "The world is too old and I find myself too much of its mood to care for the works of a poet, because his father and mother were slaves, because he was before and after he began to write, an elevator boy. These facts would certainly attract me to him as a man if I knew him to have a literary ambition; but when it comes to his literary wit, I must judge it irrespective of these facts and enjoy it or endure it for what it is worth in itself," so should and will the world at large judge Paul Lawrence Dunbar. The time was long since that a man was recognized by the world by the shape of his forehead or the thickness of his lips and to-day there is a greater prospect than ever before that the negro race shall have in its history more men of the Washington type—a French Savonarola or a Scotch Livingstone. I predict a future civilization for the negro race of this country, judging from their progress in the short time in which they are their own, which will equal and perchance surpass the white or any other race.

PERSONALS

Miss Mabel Stryker has entered Wilson's College.

W. A. Price delivered a lecture in Tyrone on Friday evening.

Mr. Phil Marclay, student of '99-'00, is engaged in business in Philadelphia.

Joseph C. Johnson and Albert Garis have the jail work in charge for the fall term.

William Hoffman, a junior of '01 is now taking a course in pharmacy, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ira Downey spent a few days at home last week. Mr. Downey votes on age this fall.

Wilbur Stover and Jesse Emmert were with us at our lovefeast before leaving for India.

R. Howard Workman is spending the year at home. He expects to return the following year.

Prof. Mackenzie, a former member of the faculty, paid the college a short visit a few days ago.

Mr. Mannel Toro is taking a course in law at the University of New York in New York City.

Rev. Walter Long of the Germantown Church paid Juniata a short visit on Monday, Oct. 6th.

Mr. E. M. Detwiler is teaching school near his home. He will be with us again in the spring.

Sara Elizabeth Baker, a former student of Juniata, spent a short time visiting old friends at this place.

Ralph Bobb was obliged to return to his home at Roaring Springs to nurse the boils on his face.

Mr. J. M. Blough has moved from his home on Founder's Hall to Students' Hall where he is in charge.

Miss Elizabeth Saylor returned to her home in Waynesboro, Pa., on account of a fracture of the limb.

Ricardo Quixano spent his vacation at his home in Porto Rico. He has again returned to resume his work.

J. W. Yoder is again in charge of the boys' athletic work. The present weather is a hindrance to field practice.

The death of Elder Lehman, father of Lorenzo Lehman, '98, removes a staunch friend and supporter of Juniata.

Miss Emma Keeny, formerly in charge of Ladies' Hall, is now in charge of the Orphans' Home near this place.

Prof. Carman Johnson and brother Joseph Johnson attended the funeral of their aunt in Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 15.

Prof. Joseph Yoder attended a Sunday School convention in Belleville on Thursday and Friday, October 16 and 17.

Prof. Hodges and family have moved from the College buildings, but we are glad they have found a pleasant home near by.

Mr. N. W. Hoffman, Clerk of the Windber Bank has changed his position for Cashiership in the Hooversville Bank, Somerset county.

Rev. Klepfer of the first Methodist Episcopal church visited Juniata on Friday morning. He made a short address to the students.

Through the ingenuity of Prof. J. H. and Prof. Swigart the school is not without fuel though many colleges over the state are suffering for want of a coal supply.

Miss Mary Bashore had charge of Miss Clark's music classes during the latter's absence of a week. Miss Clark had been called home.

Miss Vinnie Mikesell is in charge of the Ladies' Department with headquarters in the sitting room. She also directs the ladies in athletics.

Ellsworth Buntain, of Newtonsville, Ohio, visited his old friends at Juniata on the 4th and 5th. Mr. Buntain left for Washington, D. C.

Ross Murphy, a former student, has been elected principal of the Rummel Schools, Somerset Co. We expect his presence again in the spring term.

Miss Hannah Jennings takes Miss Minerva Will's place as assistant treasurer of Juniata College. Miss Will intends to go to Lordsburg College, California.

Miss Helen Wilson Gibbons, the teacher of Modern Languages, is an enthusiastic tennis player and aroused great interest in this sport among the girls and boys.

Mr. Harry Shoenthal, of the junior class of 1901, gave his Juniata friends a short visit on his way to Philadelphia. He will continue his medical studies in that city.

Prof. J. Allan Myers, who spent his vacation in California with his father, has again returned to Juniata. He does not expect to do much teaching before the winter term.

Miss Mary Quinter, former librarian of Juniata, spent her vacation in the mission work 660 South Ashland Ave., Chicago. The workers there seem to need her earnest help and therefore she has not returned.

All who knew him were saddened to hear of the death of David Anderson of Broad Top township. He was an old student and firm friend of Juniata. He was elected as teacher of the Rhinard school but was not permitted to begin the work.

Prof. O. P. Hoover has returned to Juniata as head of the department of Greek, after having taken post graduate work in the department of Philology in the University of Chicago. He and Mrs. Hoover are comfortably located in a little home just outside the College Campus.

Having spent a refreshing vacation at her home in Lincoln, Nebraska, Miss Rose Clark is again in our midst for a year's hard work in the Music department. In proportion to the number of students she has more pupils than the preceding year. The outlook for a successful year is apparent.

ALUMNI NOTES

Elmer Shriner, '01, is principal of the Reinsburg school, Bedford Co., Pa.

Mabel Snavely, '96, returned to Philadelphia last week to resume her studies in music.

Florence Baker, '00, is our Librarian this year. Miss Olive Replogle, '00, assists her.

Miss Bessie Rohrer of Waynesboro, Pa., is visiting friends at Juniata for several days.

Nancy Brumbaugh, (*nee* Bennett) '99, is happy in her new home in Roaring Springs, Blair Co., Pa.

Cloy G. Brumbaugh, '02, is taking a three years' course in the sciences in the University of Pennsylvania.

Howard Myers, '97, Principal of Hollidaysburg schools, Altoona, Pa., visited friends at the College on the 4th.

W. C. Hanawalt, '83, has accepted the presidency of Lordsburg College, California. May success attend his labors.

Emmert Swigart, '00, is teaching school in Huntingdon county. It is his first experience in teaching. He likes his work.

Mr. Joseph Gerhart, '01, was lately married to Miss Olive Swartz of Illinois. Mr. Gerhart is now teaching in Illinois.

J. S. Harley, '92, writes from Harleysville he is still teaching and can never repay Juniata for the training he received there.

J. H. Cassady is the only member of the class of '02 that is studying here. He ably fills Mr. Pittenger's place in the book room.

Sara Watson, '00, entered Washington College, Washington, D. C. last week. She will take up the regular college work of that institution.

Chas. Hanawalt, '01, has secured the assistant principalship of the Mahaffy schools, Mahaffy, Pa. His brother Joseph Hanawalt is teaching the school.

I. C. Van Dyke, '00, who for the past two years has been teaching in Porto Rico, entered the classical department of the college this fall.

Miss Vinnie Mikesell, '95, this year acts as matron of Juniata. All were glad to see her smiling face again. She has also charge of the girls' gymnasium.

Challis W. Baker, '91, and wife Mattie (*nee* Weybright) '00, are now living in the Geiger Memorial parsonage, Philadelphia. Rev. Lewis Keim and wife are living with them.

John M. Pittenger, '97, '02, pleasantly spent his vacation in Bedford Co., canvassing Nave's Topical Bibles. Having spent a few of the opening weeks here, he returned to his Ohio home.

ITEMS

Tennis is so popular this year that both courts are constantly engaged a week in advance.

Musical recitals in the chapel every Wednesday evening by Miss Clark's pupils are among the enjoyable diversions of the college social life.

Since the new steward was installed the students claim the meals far superior to those of former years. The head of the kitchen faculty has our congratulations.

By unanimous action of the faculty, entire freedom of the campus among the boys and girls is allowed every day from four o'clock until supper. How short these long periods sometimes seem. Yet the entire student body unites in an appreciation and utilization of the faculty's liberality.

A considerable number of improvements have been made and are still in progress over the campus. Some of the walks leading to the different buildings have been widened, including the "diagonal," and it is not necessary to wear overshoes to and from the "gym" any more on raining days to keep out of the mud.

Thursday evening, October 30, is keenly anticipated by all, for which date the first attraction of the new College Lecture course is booked. This first number will be the Bostleman String Quartette, assisted by Carl Crance, Basso. Judging from the high recommendations that have come concerning this company, a rare musical treat is awaiting all who attend it.

The English Senior Class is smaller this year than usual, but it is quite as busy as any that preceded it. Four of the class, Messrs. Ober, Brillhart, McGarvey and Miller, are taking extra work. The class was organized a short time ago and has regular days on which it meets. The first election of officers resulted as follows; President, Earl L. Miller, Vice President, George A. Ferrell, Secretary, May Williams and Treasurer, Max Minser.

Tennis has captured the hearts of many new players, and the interest manifested in this scientific and exhilarating game surpasses any previous record at Juniata. Two courts are not sufficient to accommodate all who want to play, and several more will likely be laid out. We refer with pleasure to the intense interest which the ladies are taking in the game. Some skillful playing is being done by both ladies and gentlemen, and there is promise of a fall tennis tournament.

Music is receiving a just share of attention this year. A college orchestra or stringed instrument club has been organized recently among those of the students who are musically inclined. It is under the direction of Miss Clark, and bids fair to have many calls at various occasions this winter. Those interested show a commendable spirit in this new enterprise. There is talent for a strong club, which if developed properly will add much to the social and entertaining features of college life.

The Mission Study Class has entered upon the year's course of reading and study as prepared by the Students' Volunteer Movement, with an interest characteristic of a strong desire to come into touch with this idea of evangelizing the world. The membership surpasses that of any previous term since the work was organized at Juniata, and has more than doubled the enrollment of last year, the membership numbering over sixty. It is under the leadership of Jacob M. Blough. The class has for a text-book "Effective Workers in Needy Fields," which depicts in strong and stirring, yet beautiful narrative, the lives and characters of five leading missionaries, viz: David Livingstone, George Leslie Mackay, Isabella Thoburn, Cyrus Hamlin and Joseph Hardy Neesima.

Athletics and sports have been a ruling feature since the first week of the term. Among the boys, basket-ball, which was most conspicuous on the field for the first two weeks or more, has suddenly been superseded by foot-ball, and the grid-iron is now the scene of some lively contests. A challenge game of basket-ball will take place soon between Founders' Hall and Students' Hall teams. Many of the fellows are also in training on the track and in the field for the events of the au-

tumn field day meet, which will be held sometime in November. Great enthusiasm prevails in all forms of athletics, and it is gratifying to note the splendid spirit and manly qualities which participation in such manly sports develops. Everyone seems to recognize that a "sound mind" goes hand in hand with a "sound body." They are both necessary to each other. Joseph Yoder, the physical director, has the respect of all the fellows and is doing good work.

THE NATURAL ORDER

Among the many admirable things which M. Charles Wagner has said bearing upon the personal life, few have a wider application, or make a more direct appeal to a greater number of persons, than his very simple solution of the problem of conflicting duties. "Each person's base of operations is the field of his immediate duty. Neglect this field, and all you undertake at a distance is compromised. First, then, be of your own country, your own city, your own home, your own church, your own workshop; then, if you can, set out from this to go beyond it. That is the plain and natural order. . . . Many people employ their time in all sorts of affairs, except those in which we have a right to demand it. Each is occupied with something else than what concerns him, is absent from his post, ignores his trade; this is what complicates life."

These few direct, plain words contain a world of wisdom for that vast group of restless, detached, and wandering minds who fancy that they have drained the civilization in which they live of its power of inspiration and instruction; that they have gotten out of the churches to which they belong all that those churches have to give of religious insight and religious energy; that they have outgrown

the civilization in which they were born, and are seeking at the ends of the earth for they know not what—vainly striving to discover at a distance what can never be found except at home. We ought all to be citizens of the world; to travel beyond the mountains, to look into other men's faces, to know what other men think, to enter into the experiences of men on the other side of the globe; but, in order to do this, we must first take into ourselves and thoroughly assimilate what our own life has to offer us. It there be among us any one who has really gotten out of Christianity all that Christianity has to give, that man has a perfect right to accept some other form of religion; but when he does it, it will be noted that he will always speak with reverence and love of the way by which he has come. If there is any one among us who has gone to the depths of the spiritual possibilities of American life, has mastered its secrets, and entered into it with profound and passionate sympathy, he has a right, if he chooses, to detach himself from it and attempt to live the life of some other race; but when one measures what American life is, not in its turbulence, its rush, its lack of harmony in manners, ideals, and expression of every sort, but in its fundamental processes, it is doubtful if a man lives who has the compass of soul to comprehend it in such a way as to drain it of all it has to give him and be free to ally himself with some other civilization. It is noticeable that most of the men and women who are wandering about the world without nationality and without religion do not give the impression of any profound intellectual or spiritual life, and are very far from convincing their most candid critics that they have exhausted the religion and the civilization they have given up, or that they really

understand the religions and the civilizations they are trying to take on. The whole world is before us from which to choose the best; but we must choose, we cannot take everything. He who takes everything gets nothing; and we must begin at home and exhaust the possibilities of home education before we seek afar those ripe fruits of knowledge which are grown in the soul when knowledge passes on into wisdom. Knowledge comes sometimes by wandering; wisdom ripens in quietness and repose.—*The Outlook*.

A REAL MISSIONARY MEETING

Last Spring the students and friends of the institution enjoyed the privilege of listening to a series of lectures on India by Elder W. B. Stover, returned missionary from that country. These talks were all the more interesting because of the ever-growing missionary sentiment that has been fostered here for many years by the Christian organization of this place.

But the Communion announced for Saturday, October 11, brought Elder Stover to our midst again for a few days, and with him Mrs. Stover and their two children. It goes without saying that they were heartily welcomed.

The event of great interest connected with their presence among us this time, and an event that will long be remembered by all, attaches itself to the next evening, Sunday, October 12. A very appropriate missionary program was arranged to take the place of the regular Sunday evening service. At this meeting Prof. A. H. Haines presided. President W. A. Price, of the Boy's Christian Band, opened the service by announcing a hymn, followed by President W. P. Trostle of the College Missionary Society, with a scripture lesson. Rev. H. B.

Brumbaugh, Elder of the church here then led in prayer. After the collection and another hymn, a number of very impressive addresses were made. First, President I. Harvey Brumbaugh of the college was introduced, who briefly but very effectively portrayed the intimate relation that has grown up between missionary movements and the colleges, and the position of importance the college had come to hold in such movements. Mr. John M. Pittenger, graduate of the class of 1902, then made an earnest plea for the strengthening of the relation between missions and the college. His message was delivered with the silent sanction of the audience that could not but go with it. Next on the program was a music selection, "O India," by the college male quartet of last year.

Then was introduced Rev. Jesse B. Emmert, new missionary to India and also graduate of the class 1902. It seemed almost impossible that Jesse, so well known in our midst, was soon to leave us and country to cast his lot among the benighted heathen of India. It was impressive indeed to hear him tell briefly the story of his life as it pertained to his conversion and later the call that came to him to devote his life to his Master's cause in foreign fields. It seemed Jesse never spoke from a fuller heart.

Next Mrs. Stover in her pleasing manner told us that altho India is not in every way a desirable home, yet one who goes in the attitude of an optimist with a thoroughly dedicated soul will find it inviting. The whole secret, however, of growing and becoming perfectly contented among those groping in heathen darkness, is a wholly consecrated heart.

The last of the addresses was delivered by Rev. Stover. The way the audience was rapt in attention showed how it re-

lished his story of an incident that happened during their famine relief work in the drought-stricken district. One day it was announced to the large audience which came daily for the allotted rations of rice, that the next day they would pray for rain. With dawn of day came twenty-five hundred people. After the usual sermons and before the rations were dealt, this large concourse repeated after a native christian leader, a prayer to the true God for rain. Then before the people could disperse and seek shelter all were soaked to the skin by that which they had not seen for months. It was evident that a miracle was worked among them, though the speaker declined to call it such.

Before taking his seat, Mr. Stover asked all to rise who were willing to go to the foreign fields to work, should ever such a call come to them. Twenty-one unselfish spirits arose to their feet and offered themselves for the cause.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. W. J. Swigart, after which came a special feature of the program,—the singing of a hymn to the departing missionaries, composed by Mrs. Ella J. Brumbaugh, and announced by President Anna Detwiler, of the Girl's Christian Band. The audience was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Stover.

Mr. Stover and his family, accompanied by Mr. Emmert expect to sail from New York, enroute to India, on October 28th.

C. S. B.

THE COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE

A new feature of the work of the present school year is a full course of lectures and entertainments, to be given under the auspices of the Juniata College Lyceum Bureau. For the past several years there have been furnished a few first class entertainments, care always

being exercised not to conflict with the town program. Owing to the absence of a Y. M. C. A. course this year, it was thought that a course at the college would be appreciated and patronized by the town friends. Accordingly a course was purchased, entirely new to Huntingdon, first class in every respect, and of high price. There will be five numbers. The attractions and dates are as follows:

Thursday evening, Oct. 30, the Boslemann String Quartett assisted by Carl Crance, basso; Monday, Dec. 15, Hon. Charles B. Landis, Congressman and lecturer of the State of Indiana: subject, "An Optimist's Message;" Monday, Jan. 19, Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Hopkins, of Chicago: Subject, "A Cranky Hero;" Saturday, Feb. 14, Hon. J. Wright Giddings, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Michigan; Subject, "Uncle Sam's People." The fifth number appearing in April or May, will be Booker T. Washington, colored, president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Tickets for the first four numbers of this course will be sold for one dollar.

Tickets to Booker T. Washington's lecture will be sold separate from the other four numbers at fifty cents. Single admission to the numbers of the course must necessarily be sold much higher in proportion. These entertainments will be given in the college auditorium. The course will doubtless appeal to all lovers of first class music, art, and literature.

ALUMNI ENDOWMENT FUND

The Trustees of the Alumni Endowment Fund of Juniata College are permitted to expend in scholarships (tuition) to aid worthy and needy students only the interest received from pledges. Thirty contributors have already paid the principal of their pledges amounting to \$1,367.00 and at least this amount must be held as

a safely invested reserve. The invested funds in June 25, 1902, amounted to \$1,725.00 with beneficiary notes in addition amounting to \$2,041.00. The total expenditures for 81 tuition scholarships have been \$3,425.50. One beneficiary repudiated his obligation proving himself wholly unworthy of the aid extended in his need.

In order that this excellent work may rapidly and safely enlarge, and thus extend its helpful agencies to all concerned, regularity and promptness of payment by all participants is necessary. It is also important that all changes of address be promptly reported to the treasurer. I regret to say that 75 alumni have not yet made their 1902 annual interest payments on pledges, notwithstanding the fact that Juniata College has re-opened and the prompt payment of that pledged interest would have given us \$232.55 in additional funds available for scholarships in the current college year. If *you* are one of the tardy contributors please *at once* either remit or write to the Treasurer, Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, Washington, D. C., and state when such remittance may be expected.

The honor roll for prompt payment of all annual interest since giving their pledges contains the names of 44 alumni; 5 additional have made all annual payments excepting one.

G. M. B.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY YOUNG PEOPLE

W. G. NYCE

Down in the Schuylkill Valley they are trying to revive the spirit of the old times when our people used to "hook up" and drive from miles around to the "big meetin'." They have just held their Fourth Annual Rally of the Young People of the various Brethren churches between Philadelphia and Reading.

Five hundred or more young people,

some of them well along in years and gray haired, but all apparently filled with a marked degree of youthful enthusiasm, filled the historic old Coventry church, which is to celebrate its 178th birthday next month. The Assembly looked almost like a Juniata reunion, so many lovers of the blue and gold being conspicuously present in the audience.

It was of favorable significance that the local elder, Rev. J. P. Hetric, conducted the devotional exercises, showing that the churches are back of this movement among the young people. Rev. Ira C. Holsopple, the pastor, welcomed the visitors, after which Prof. W. J. Swigart delivered one of his telling addresses upon the subject, "The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty."

Roland Howe was also to speak but in his absence his brother, Rev. W. E. Howe, of Norristown, was pressed into service, admirably performing his part.

A pleasing feature of the program was a series of one minute addresses in which representatives of the various churches reported briefly the work that had been done during the year.

A lot of good music, furnished by Mrs. Buckwalter's choral society, from the Philadelphia church, and others, made the occasion very pleasant. In the evening a song service and a lot of happy social chatter rounded out the day's enjoyment.

It was a Rally all the way through! Wouldn't it be a good idea for other parts of the State?

LYCEUM

At the beginning of the term the Lyceum met at the call of the vice-president. Old friendships were renewed and the associations and victories of the past were recalled. We were happy to see so many of our faithful workers return and

were encouraged by the addition of seven new members on role. The regular term election resulted in the following election: President, W. P. Trostle; Vice-President, C. S. Brumbaugh; Secretary, Florence Baker; Treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Hodges; Censor, W. A. Price; Critic, Prof. F. F. Holsopple, and Sergeant-at-arms, A. S. Weddle.

Everybody appears enthusiastic and the Lyceum expects to do some good work during the coming school year. Come, let us all put a shoulder to the wheel and success and victory is sure to crown our efforts in the future as they have in the past.

THE MEN'S GOSPEL MEETINGS

Juniata has not yet considered it a wise thing to identify herself with the Y. M. C. A. movement; but the men's gospel meetings held every Sunday morning after bible classes is a fair substitute. To this meeting all the gentlemen of the college are invited. We aim to follow the best methods to make the meetings interesting and uplifting. Some enthusiastic worker, sometimes a member of the faculty, sometimes a student, discusses some religious truth. We find that we can not get the boys to attend because we wish them to, but because we have some good soul-stirring message for them and thus hold them through the interest manifested. The ladies hold similar services.

W. A. P.

EXCHANGES

The Lafayette appears under a new cover design which, it is believed, is an improvement.

A new and well edited little journal has come to our table this year from Wolf's Business College, Hagerstown, Md.

The Sibyl for June is full of Commencement literature of the truly feminine type.

"True Nobility" in the JUNIATA ECHO is a very thoughtfully written article.—*The Susquehanna*.

The Wooster Voice makes its appearance this year under a new form—that of a covered journal instead of a four page newspaper.

The *High School Argus* devotes its Exchange Column of the past month to eulogies of itself culled from the pages of its contemporaries. It is to be congratulated upon its deserved popularity.

In the June number of the *Susquehanna* appears a cut of the new Seibert Memorial Ladies' Hall belonging to the University. An abstract of a most excellent Baccalaureate Sermon to the last graduating class appears in the same issue.

The obituary matter in the *Rays of Light* of the month of June is helpful reading. The ECHO joins in sympathy with the promoters of that paper over the death of their late honored and widely known president.

The exchanges which have thus far appeared upon our table, this year, are: *The College Current*, *The Lafayette*, *The Susquehanna*, *Wolf's Business College Journal*, *Rays of Light*, *The Tufts Weekly*, *The Brown and White*, *W. H. Aerolith*, *The Wooster Voice*, *Pottsville High School Monthly*, *The Spectator*, *The Argus*, Harrisburg, Pa., and the *Wyoming Student*.

Some of the papers that have come to us as the product of a new year's enterprise show signs of a genuine enthusiasm and suppressed excitement over "all the things we're going to do this year;" others do not seem yet to have pulled themselves together, but may do as well

in the continued stretch of effort as those of more bubbling anticipations. To all is extended the good wishes of this paper for the highest realization of their aims.

HUMOR FROM A WESTERN EXCHANGE.

Higher education extends back to the time of our ancestors, the monkeys, who were educated in the higher branches.

Professor (dictating Greek prose).—Slave, where is thy horse?

Startled Senior—It's under my chair, sir, but I wasn't using it.

"My daughter," and his voice was stern,

"You must set this matter right;
What time did that Sophomore leave
Who sent in his card last night?"

"His work was pressing, father dear,
And his love for it was great;
He took his leave and went away
Before a quarter of eight."

Then a twinkle came to her bright blue eye,
And her dimple deeper grew,
'It's surely no sin to tell him that,
For a quarter of eight is two."

Now what shall we say to Satan when he tempts us? asked the Sunday School teacher.

The class, in unison— "Go 'way back and sit down."

Etymology of "Alas" and "Virgin."—*A*, without, and *lass*, a girl—*without a girl*; *vir*, a man, and *gin*, a trap—*man trap*.

"Pat, kin you tell me about the little animals that get into our bodies and give us disease?"

"Sure, Moike, it is mesilf that kin tell ye about 'em."

"Then tell me where ye get 'em and what ye call 'em."

"What ye call 'em depends on where ye git 'em. If ye git 'em in France, they are Parisites; if ye git 'em in Germany, they are Germs; and if yez git 'em in old Ireland, they are Mikerobes."

This copy of the ECHO will no doubt miss a number to whom it is mailed as they have changed their address and failed to notify the ECHO. The business managers kindly asks the home folks to notify us of any such changes and this number be forwarded to the subscriber.

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LOCATION.

The site of the college is on a hill overlooking the town of Huntingdon, which enjoys many natural advantages in healthful climate and beautiful mountain scenery. Huntingdon is on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, 203 miles west of Philadelphia and 153 miles east of Pittsburg. Through express trains between New York, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis bring students directly to Huntingdon.

BUILDINGS.

Five large buildings are located on the college campus of ten acres. These buildings make complete provision for the work of instruction and comfort of students. The dormitories are furnished with steam heat and baths. The Dining Room is a large, airy room covering an entire floor of one of the buildings. An Infirmary with an experienced nurse in attendance is provided for any who may become sick.

EQUIPMENT.

The College Library contains 20,000 volumes and is open to the students for daily reference. Several hundred volumes are added each year, so that the newest and best books are made to supplement class work. The Physical, Chemical, Geological and Biological Laboratories are stocked with the apparatus and specimens necessary to do thorough scientific work, and students are trained in a practical use of the material at hand.

COURSES.

The Courses are Classical, Academy, Normal English, Bible, Music and Business. Each course is distinct, with instructors trained for their respective departments and offering special advantage in their particular fields. The good, thorough work of the college is its main working capital while the substantial buildings and complete equipment are evidence of its progression.

STUDENT LIFE.

The students live in the college dormitories in association with the Faculty and each other. A home-like atmosphere pervades the institution. The Gymnasium and Athletic Field are the centres of physical training and exercise and contribute to both the pleasures and health of the students. Literary societies and debating clubs contribute to the intellectual life of the college. A strong Christian spirit, which determines standards of conduct and which pervades all parts of the student life, is a special characteristic of the institution.

With an attractive location, spacious buildings, complete equipment, well graded courses of study, efficient teachers, and pleasant student life, Juniata College offers every inducement to prospective students.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XI. No. 9.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

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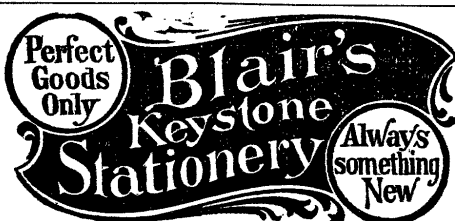
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Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Winchester	7 30	8 15	9 00	12 20	3 50	8 05
Martinsburg	6 50	7 11	8 00	12 42	4 14	8 27
Hagerstown	7 11	8 00	10 10	3 30	8 50	10 58
Greencastle	7 34	8 45	1 05	4 45	12 00	3 35
Mercersburg	7 05	8 10	10 05	1 25	5 07	9 11
Chambersburg	7 53	8 10	10 23	1 42	5 26	9 29
Waynesboro	8 10	8 30	10 44	2 03	5 53	9 51
Shippensburg	8 30	8 50	11 05	2 23	6 15	10 13
Newville	8 50	9 10	1 40	5 10		
Carlisle	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Mechanicsburg	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	8 25
Dillsburg	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
Harrisburg	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15
Arrive—	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows: Leave Carlisle 5:45 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6:08 a. m., 7:29 a. m., 8:12 a. m., 1:04 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:36 p. m., 5:30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	1	3	5	7	9	109
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
New York	7 55	12 10	8 55	2 55	8 25	8 25
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	5 30	8 30
Harrisburg	*A.M.	*A.M.	†A.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Dillsburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	12 05	3 43	8 46	11 23
Carlisle	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Newville	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Shippensburg	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Waynesboro	6 40	10 37	2 05	5 35		
Chambersburg	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Mercersburg	8 15	10 47		5 55		
Greencastle	7 05	10 00	1 55	5 21	10 30	12 55
Hagerstown	7 27	10 22	2 17	5 44	10 54	
Martinsburg	8 24	11 10		6 29		
Arrive—						
Winchester	9 10	11 55		7 15		
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9:37 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 6:25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1, 3 and 109 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Pullman palace sleeping cars between New York and Knoxville, Tenn., on trains 1 west and 10 east and between Philadelphia and Welsh on N & W railway on trains 109 west and 12 12 east except that on Sunday the Philadelphia sleeper will run east on No. 2.

Through coaches to and from Philadelphia on trains 2 and 4 east and 7 and 9 west.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Nos. 1 and 10 have connection at Hagerstown to and from Roanoke, Bristol, Chattanooga and New Orleans, and points on Norfolk and Western railroad and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway.

H. A. RIDDLE,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. F. BOYD,
Superintendent.

JAMES CLARK, General Agent,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER, 1902

No. 9

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

THE CONTINUED good health, among the students of Juniata College, is evidence of the suitableness of Huntingdon as a location for an educational institution.

This fall term has been specially marked by the absence of even the usual fall colds. Tonsillitis, although found in the town, has not affected more than one or two of the members of the industrious family on college hill.

This state of affairs is in a great measure due to the care that is taken to isolate and properly care for each case as soon as there is any symptom of approaching trouble.

Juniata is provided with a neat little cottage, for the better care of cases of illness than could be afforded in the dormitories. There they receive the intelligent care of an efficient nurse, who has held the responsible position, now in the third year.

No other family of such size could be as free from sickness without the painstaking and care that is exercised by the management of the school, all unknown to the individual members.

It is a singular fact that humanity is inclined to chafe under the restraints that are intended for its good, and even rebels against the authority that directs the measures, and gives the advice that secures the safety in which it rests; and here, at Juniata, while the students are at their work or at rest, the sanitary condition of their surroundings receives the most careful scrutiny.

Contagion could scarcely invade a place so carefully under the scrutiny and the authority of the State Board of Health, through the county inspector.

THE SPORT OF killing is a barbarous pleasure. The American people have not lost it; the more is the pity. At this time of the year, among the sporting class, every one who can afford a gun, has secured one; and "the woods is full of them." Every forest, wood, and hedge that might, perchance, shield a poor, innocent wild animal is invaded by hunters with dogs and gun. Instead of our civilization leading us to protect each other, and the innocent creatures about us, from harm, rabbits, turkeys, and even the beautiful deer, are brought in by the thousands, or left wounded, dy-

ing, on the hills, mountains or in the wooded dell.

Only this week a rabbit that had been frightened from the hills by hunters was found shielded in a patch of spanish needle growth not over three squares from the college buildings; but in a very short time a score of boys with dogs were on its track driving it to its death, in spite of all persuasion or entreaty.

Our education is faulty, in so much that it fails to instill into the minds and souls of our young people the great, all important principle of kindness; of all absorbing kindness, reaching our fellows, and all living creatures, and things. To kill wantonly is wicked. To do our best and be kind embraces the purpose of living.

THE FAUST LEGEND

Every great crisis in the history of the world's development has produced at least one character—either in reality or in fiction in which are concentrated all the conflicting spirits of the times. Perhaps no period of modern times has been fraught with more intense importance than that which witnessed the struggles of the Reformation,—a reformation not only in the religious world, but in the intellectual and social as well. If we come to study the history of one civilization, we find that, almost without exception, religious causes lie at the bottom of great revolutions. To live in darkness and yet feel that there are rays of light that could make all clear as day—such a state is the forerunner of great things.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, of psychological studies that all the ages have ever produced, is Goethe's "Faust." Here we see a mighty spirit chained to old traditions, trammled from without, yet moved from within by a mighty impulse toward a greater, broader, better

life than his times can afford him. In Faust—as Goethe has portrayed him—is united the old spirit of the mystic school and the dawning spirit of the humanists—the spirits of mystery and darkness battling with those of a higher and clearer understanding.

Goethe's Faust represents the various phases of the poet's own life and also stands in closest relation to the life of his age and indeed one might say to the life of the German people as a whole since they became one people with one language, one life. The Germans stand out from among the nations, distinguished by their never-tiring efforts to explore the unknown in science and literature, hence Faust in his striving after more and more knowledge is a typical German.

The times in which Goethe lived may well be compared in character, if not in results, to those times when the character of Faust originated in the German mind; thus, to a great extent the spirit of these two ages is represented in these two versions of this most interesting character. It were well to understand the development of the Faust idea from its origin in the sixteenth century to its grand consummation in the nineteenth.

Although we have historical evidence of the existence of a Faust, yet this is not he from whom the prime inspiration was drawn. There had existed in the legends of Germany such a character previous to the sixteenth century, when the historical Faust is said to have lived. The prevailing idea of this legendary Faust had been that of a man versed in the deepest mysteries of nature, wholly absorbed in the great things to be found in nature and its wonderful forces. He is represented as a character of two-fold type:—on the one hand the deliberate choice of evil, on the other the desire for the greatest good. The Faust of the leg-

end arose from two primitive conceptions:—that of a compact with the evil one and that of defeating the evil powers by intellectual force.

The popular story was that Faust, after mastering all the sciences, became dissatisfied that there were none to lead him further into the realms of the unknown, and, filled with the most intense desire for knowledge, he even offers his own soul to the devil, if he will serve for twenty-four years and initiate him into the deep and mighty secrets of nature and tell him how to gain control of all knowledge. The devil offers Faust all the greatest joys of life and the deepest satisfaction, if he will do three things:—renounce God, hate mankind, and shun wedlock. Faust complies with these conditions and signs the contract with his own blood. The medium of communication with the devil was Mephistopheles, who loves to be among men.

Now there opened before Faust the most brilliant worldly career. Mephistopheles is wonderful in his resources and leads Faust further and further into the realms of the supernatural until Faust himself learns to perform the most marvelous feats of witchcraft.

Disgusted at last with these things, Faust longs for something better, his better self is unsatisfied and the good spirit within him rebels. Here Mephistopheles brings to him from the world of the dead, Helen, the most beautiful of women, and Faust is again enchanted and in the power of his evil spirit.

The twenty-four years are fast drawing to a close and Faust is seized with unspeakable dread. He seeks the aid of priests, in his despair he prays to God for deliverance; all of no avail. Even his friends forsake him in his last moments of unutterable anguish, and he is left to meet his doom alone. At the

quiet hour of midnight amid awful howls and shrieks, Satan claims his own and Faust is lost forever. With him disappear Helen and her son.

This character, from its very nature, has appealed to the poetical imagination of all ages since its conception and we find examples of its treatment in our own literature.

The more tragic features of the Faust story have been magnificently brought out by Marlowe, whose tragedy "Faustus," written in 1589, is thought to contain some of the finest dramatic language in our literature. Especially fine is the invocation to Helen; this Marlowe, by his very temperament was peculiarly adapted to apprehend.

The great German critic and classic poet, Lessing, is said to have written a Faust drama, which was however lost.

Goethe transformed the conjurer Faust into a personification of humanity and endowed him with a breadth and depth of feeling and understanding truly wonderful. Goethe's "Faust" is Goethe himself, and when one knows and understands the character and spirit of this greatest of German poets, then, and only then, can one fully enter into the life and character of his Faust.

Many of the more modern writers have treated this subject, but none have ever been able to reach in the least degree the majesty and grandeur of Goethe's "Faust."

HELEN WILSON GIBBONS.

THE GOGGLES WE WEAR

To one who loves beauty; to whom the melody of the sparkling brook is sweetest music; to whom the wee modest violet has a message of hope and faith; to whom nature has the power to flood the heart with ecstasy and grandeur, there is glory and beauty everywhere.

If there is music and melody in the heart, all Nature will sing to you a symphony of inspiration; the tinkling drops, the murmuring spray, the leaping cascade, the thundering flood of spring—all will unite in a matchless quartette, ever varying in tone and sweetness,—music—soft, elusive, persuasive, exultant.

Two men, tho they may live in the same building and do the same things, yet may not live in the same world. Altho they are under the same roof, one may see only deformity and ugliness; to him the world is out of joint, everything is cross-grained and out of sorts. The other has a winsome smile and a loving kindness to all, he is surrounded with beauty and harmony, everybody likes him, nobody wishes him any harm. His thoughts chisel his face into beauty and retouch his manner with grace. These men see the same things, but they do not see them thro the same glasses; one looks thro a smoked glass which drapes the whole world in mourning; the other looks thro rose-colored lenses which tint everything with loveliness and touch it with beauty, he sees the sublimity of distant mountains in the familiar hills, he does not need to go to Switzerland to see the Alps, he sees them in imagination in the thundercloud, he sees the glory of Yosemite in the leaping cascade of the brook.

The sunny-hearted, popular one in misfortune tells you, "You will soon get over it; I'll tell you what to do," and the other, "I told you so." "You are on the shady side of seventy, I suspect," was asked of an old man. "No," was the reply, "I am on the sunny side, for I am on the side nearest glory."

He is the happiest, the sunniest man who has learned to extract sweetness and beauty from everything around,

just as the bee finds sweetness in the commonest flower, in spite of flies and disgusting bugs which hover around. Happiness is the long sought philosopher's stone.

It is the old German fairy tale over again. Every day gold must be spun out of straw. But be glad, forget the great pile of straw and keep your eyes on the handful of gold, that will reflect all the brightness of the day at even time. As Jean Ingelow says, "Joy is the grace we say to God."

Friends, duty demands that our footsteps should lead thro paths where sunshine and shadow play hide and seek and etch out such brilliant pictures,— "Rejoice and be exceeding glad" is a divine command.

A depressed, sour, melancholy soul, a life which has ceased to be inspired, has lost faith in itself and is a life which sinks into querulous egotism or pessimistic aimlessness, has become crippled and is a nuisance. Those long-faced, small-souled ones who say that life is made up of a very little happiness and much monotonous, joyless toil are living lies and worse than useless. Yes, there is hardship and hard work to be done, else we would grow weary of the beauty and love around us. The sun shines brightest after the dark, the scintillating rainbow reflecting the glory and color of the Infinite, is most brilliant when the drops are still falling. One day is never really like another, tho it may seem so. Write it in your heart that every day is the best day in the year.

Many have a belief that under a bluer sky, or in other scenes, they may achieve success and secure that prize which is so elusive to them—happiness and contentment. Like the old lady who sought for her spectacles while all the time they rested just above her brow, they go about

seeking for what is near at hand. They dream of a Utopian land somewhere, where clouds never obscure the sunbeams and where, Aladdin-like, their dreams shall be deeds, on a Brook Farm, on a new Atlantic they would achieve—but they neglect the duties and joys around them.

Difficulties and seeming clouds and shadows best develop genius. John Bunyan, the tinker, in Bedford Jail became the immortal author; Sir Walter Raleigh, the idle courtier, in his cell above the Thames, became one of England's greatest historians; Cervantes, the wanderer, sent out from a gloomy prison his *Don Quixote*, which filled the world with laughter and smiles. Some of the sweetest love-lyrics extant were written by Charles, Duke of Orleans, during his captivity of twenty-five years. The blind Milton saw visions celestial. It is sometimes tears which wash the eyes of poor humanity and enable it to see the previously invisible land of beauty.

Scatter your flowers as you go, you will never go over the same path again and if you did, these flowers which blossom daily, will fade. Smile, laugh, take courage, you are the favored of mankind. A sunny, cheerful heart changes a world of gloom into a paradise of beauty. "The darkest shadows of life are those which a man makes when he stands in his own light."

The Man of Galilee did not cloister himself with black-robed monks away from the temptations of the throbbing world outside. He taught no long-faced, gloomy theology, but the gospel of gladness and good cheer, touched with sunlight and flavored with flowers. He delighted in the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, running brooks, and happy romping children.

There are a few noble ones whose very

natures carry an atmosphere of sunshine and hope, wherever they go; a sunshine which means pity for the poor, sympathy for the suffering, help for the unfortunate and love toward all.

It is the sunshine and not the cloud that brings forth those delicate flowers, which cover the unsightly forest nook, a pillow of fragrance and beauty. "Happy then is the man who has that in his soul which acts upon others as April airs on violet roots. To be full of goodness, full of cheerfulness, full of sympathy, full of helpful hope, causes a man to move on human life as stars move on dark seas to bewildered mariners."

Then be a supreme optimist, open your heart and being to the life and happiness around you. Laugh and the world will laugh with you, frown sullenly and it will hate and despise you. Wear glasses that reflect the rosy tints of life and beauty. John Ruskin says: "Life is a magician's vase, filled to the brim; so made that you can neither draw from it, nor dip out of it, nor thrust your hands into it. Its precious contents overflow only to the hand that drops treasures into it. If you drop in charity, it overflows love; if you drop in envy and jealousy, it will overflow bitter hatred and discord."

On yonder mossy cool banks there trails for you a pink and white velvety fragrance of glory: in those woods modest pink and blue and white stars blush and color for you: the grass outside is a royal carpet to your feet: the robin when the east is silver-lined and luminous, sends forth anthems of joy and love to cheer you thro the day. Be glad, you have more than riches or royalty could give you.

"For the world is full of roses, and the roses
full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips
for you and me."—*Riley*.

W. EMMERT SWIGART.

FAILURES

[O. L. Harvey, in *The Light of Truth*, contributes an article on "Failures," in which he says: "The following I consider the best short poem that has been produced in the twentieth century. It is taken from *The Century Magazine* for 1901."]

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign;
The heroes that had lost the day;
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory;
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are the splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the marks of combat, some
Are borne upon their shields.

To us, who still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail;
God grant us victory, not too great,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.

—Cardoza.

THE FACULTY RECEPTION

The annual reception given by the faculty was held in the college auditorium on Saturday evening, October 25th. The decoration was tasteful and its arrangement very pleasing. The number of guests who responded to invitation was large, all of whom greatly enjoyed the occasion. The event was very welcome and refreshing to all, especially because it was the first public social function of the year. The occasion had its peculiarly distinguishing feature. It was the neat little speech by our president, Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh, and what he introduced to us in a few apt and fitting words. It was the announcement of the adoption by the faculty, of a new motto, a new college seal, and a new college pin.

The new seal is especially suggestive.

Around it are the words, "Sigillum Collegii Juniatiensis." In the centre lies an open book, and above and below its open pages, on either side one word of the new motto, "Veritas liberat," is placed. Forcefully the speaker presented the significance of it. The "open book" has always been and ever shall be the only fountain and guardian of true knowledge, of *truth*. "Truth sets free" surely and eternally by leading one forth from the rusted bars of ignorance into the untrammelled light of real knowledge. The faithful student cannot but lean upon the "open book" as his guide, if ever he is to contribute anything to the betterment of mankind.

The new pin is triangular in shape, with an old English "J." In either of the two lower corners, is an initial letter of the words of the motto. Heretofore it was not uncommon to see almost every conceivable style of Juniata pin, usually a flag. For this reason it was thought advisable, not to say necessary, that some fixed style of pin should be adopted and made standard, thereby rendering worthless all old styles which were so various as to make them speak for virtually nothing. The possessor of one of these new pins can feel that he has not only a Juniata pin, but one that is preeminently Juniatian in design, and peculiarly suited to all, whether student, alumnus or loyal friend of the institution.

Excellent music was furnished by the college mandolin and guitar club, which is under the efficient leadership of Mr. Chas. H. Welch. A fine violin duet was also rendered by Miss Clark and Mr. Welch.

Refreshments were served in the meantime, and just before the reception committee took its place to bid all good night the college male quartette rendered some beautiful vocal selections.

PERSONALS

Miss Bartholow is gloriously enjoying her new office chair.

Miss Mae Miten was a visitor at Juniata on Wednesday Nov. 12.

Miss Helen Wilson Gibbons spent Saturday and Sunday in Pittsburg, Pa.

Wm. Hoffman of Scalp Level, Pa., is pursuing a medical course in Pittsburg, Pa.

Prof. Frank Holsopple addressed the Huntingdon County Institute on the 11th.

Mr. Ralph Kiner made a short visit home, having gone Oct. 1st and returned the 4th.

Prof. J. A. Myers is at present doing field work for the college in Mifflin and Juniata counties.

Miss Rose Clark played a piano solo before the County Institute on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11.

Mrs. Amos Gotwals of Phoenixville, Pa., visited her daughter Mary Gotwals a few days last week.

Misses Adella Landis and Mabel Hess spent Saturday and Sunday at Mapleton Depot visiting friends.

The college quartet sang at the Huntingdon County Institute on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Mr. James Widdowson and Mr. Mahlon Weaver have about recovered from the severe effects of vaccination.

Mrs. Henry Gibbons of Philadelphia spent several days with her daughter Miss Helen Wilson Gibbons.

Miss Olive Replogle, Assistant Librarian was home during the last part of October to entertain relatives from Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brumbaugh have been sojourning in Philadelphia and vicinity during the last three weeks.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh has lately been made a member of the Council of the International Educational Conference.

Mr. Welch of the Classical Department was home keeping store for his father till the political storm was over.

Ira Downey has returned from a short trip home but he did not remain home long enough to help voice the ballot box.

Dr. James Lane, head of the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, visited college a few days ago.

A number of the boys—viz., Mr. Little, Wm. Hollinger, Edward Fahrney, Ira Downey, were home to vote on Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

Rev. F. C. Cowper, rector of the St. John's Episcopal Church paid the college a visit last week. We are always glad for these kind interests.

Misses Della Hoover of Grafton, Pa., and Gertrude Roland of Calvin, Pa., both teachers in Huntingdon County, visited the college on Wednesday of Institute week.

Mr. Raymond Guyer, one of our students during last spring term, is now teaching near his home at Warrior's Mark. He paid Juniata a pleasant call on Wednesday.

Prof. and Mrs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh entertained Prof. F. H. Green of West Chester State Normal School while in Huntingdon during the days he served on the County Institute program.

W. W. Kiner, a student of Juniata in '92-'94 is in business in Kansas City, Missouri, with the firm of Bradley, Alderson & Co. He is a brother of Ralph Kiner who is now in school.

Miss Alice Minser of Decker's Point, Indiana Co., is teaching the same school she taught last year. We are glad to hear she is making a success of teaching, and also that she will be with us again in 1903.

Mr. S. W. Heist of Philadelphia is now employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Establishment, Washington, D. C. Mr. Heist has pledged \$25.00 toward the Gymnasium. Juniata appreciates the loyalty of her friends and students.

Mr. Jerry Kimmel who graduated here in the Business Department last year is now running a creamery at Elderton, Pa. Mr. Kimmel has just paid his subscription for the ECHO two years in advance. Would it not be well for all to follow his example.

Mary Williams of Spring City started in school at West Chester. There she took sick, was taken to the hospital and operated upon for appendicitis. We are glad to hear that after hovering for several days between life and death, she is now rapidly recovering.

Saturday, Nov. 1st, Mr. Ralph Bobb took with him to his home his Students' Hall friends—Samuel Hogsett, Walter Peoples, Albert Weddle and Chalmers Brumbaugh—to celebrate his birthday. They returned on Monday evening and report having had a fine time.

Miss Ina Ockerman is teaching school this winter at her home, Lakeside, Ohio, where her father Prof. J. E. Ockerman is superintendent of schools. Miss Ina expects to complete her preparatory studies this winter and enter the Freshman class of Juniata in the fall of 1903.

Miss Mary E. Bartholow, our efficient instructor in Stenography and Typewriting has more students in that depart-

ment than ever heretofore. Miss Bartholow spent her summer as instructor in Schissler's College of Business, Norristown, Pa., from which institution she holds a diploma in the course of Amanuensis.

Prof. Geo. P. Bible, A. M., Principal of The National School of Elocution and Oratory, of Philadelphia, paid Juniata a delightful visit on Thursday morning of Institute week. In his address to the students he laid strong emphasis on knowing what you are capable of doing, on finding a life work and ambition and pursue that plan to success. He also recited a poem to the pleasure of all.

Professors Van Ormer and Green, instructors at the Huntingdon County Institute, paid the college a pleasant call on Friday morning. Dr. Van Ormer in his address compared the years of grace in college to the brave young Indian who in his adolescent period is thrown on his own resources in the wilds of the wilderness. He pleaded that young men and women build more stately mansions and that their foundation be laid on the truths found in the Book of books. Professor Green in his pleasing and fascinating way in much the same strain, urged that in these years of preparation the young men and young women of our colleges might fill up their souls with the beauty and goodness and gladness of God and nature. All were pleased and helped by the great enthusiasm with which he presented the thought. Professor Green has many friends at Juniata.

ALUMNI NOTES

Elmer S. Shreiner, '01, visited friends at Juniata one afternoon this week.

W. M. Bosserman, '97, is assistant principal of the schools of Patton, Pa.

W. I. Book, '96, continues his work as principal of the Gettysburg schools, Pa.

Eliza M. Johnson, '97, is teaching in the Douglas Business College, Uniontown, Pa.

Myrtle Replogle, '02, is enjoying her work as teacher in a primary school, Salemville, Bedford Co., Pa.

Sannie F. Shelly, '01, and her brother Ellis, '01, each paid a short visit to Juniata friends a few weeks ago.

Ewing J. Newcomer, '97, '00, is principal of the schools of Fairchance, Pa. He has an enrollment of 255 pupils.

Robert M. Watson, '97, '00, is in the University of Pennsylvania again this year. He was home last week to vote.

I. E. Holsinger, '02, who is principal of the Hopewell schools, Hopewell, Pa., paid a short visit to Juniata a few weeks ago.

John L. Bowman, '99, spent a Saturday evening at Juniata a short time ago renewing old acquaintances in his Alma Mater.

Mr. Ellis G. Eyer, '98, is spending some time at the college taking advantages of the facilities of the college library.

Estelle Weisel, '02, who teaches the Riddlesburg Primary School was one of the guests of Juniata over Saturday and Sunday.

Edgar D. Nininger, '00, while doing work at the University of Pennsylvania, teaches in a boy's Preparatory School, Phila., Pa.

John M. Miller, '94, who has been teaching every year since his graduation, is resting this year, and is spending the winter in Phoenix, Arizona.

Irwin S. Briggs, '00, who has been teaching since his graduation, is this year pursuing the medical course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Cassady, '02, is not the only one of the class of '02 back again as we stated in last issue. N. J. Brumbaugh, '02, is in school again, pursuing the College Course.

Josephine Arnold, '02, is teaching near her home, Burning Bush, Pa. She says she is enjoying her work but longs to be back at Juniata where she has received so much help.

Mr. Paul Kauffman, '02, is at present teaching his home school near East Berlin. Although not required, he is teaching to a few of his pupils the advanced studies of Geometry and German.

Burket E. Henderson, '02, spent a few days at the College this week. Next week he begins his school, which was delayed on account of the erection of a new building at Riddlesburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Katharine Ivory, '01, is both keeping house and teaching this winter. She is not married but she and her sister are teaching in Hastings, Pa., and keeping their own house. Katharine says she is enjoying her work very much.

Cupid has been freely piercing with his arrows. Two more of our alumni have fallen victims to him. J. Lloyd Hartman, '94, and Edith Schenk will be married on Wednesday Nov. 12th. On the same day Frederick D. Anthony, '97, will marry Susie Shriner of Waynesboro, Pa.

Ethel F. McCarthy, '02, is one of the number who took supper at the college this evening. She is teaching a school of 77 pupils in Mt. Union. On account of so many she teaches half in the forenoon

and the other half in the afternoon. This of course makes her work hard but she says she is getting along very well.

Jesse Emmert, '97, '02, with the other missionaries set sail from New York on the 28th of October for India. They sailed directly for Naples where they will spend a month visiting Rome and many other classic places of interest before going to India. A number of students here wrote him farewell greetings which were sent to New York to reach him on board ship.

Horace O. Wells, '00, writes to Prof. Haines from Porto Rico that he has accepted the principalship of the High School in Ponce. His work will begin shortly in a fine new building. He has a faculty of eleven American teachers, of whom one is his wife, with about 350 pupils. We congratulate him on his appointment and wish him much success in his labors on the far away sunny Isle.

ITEMS

Only a month till Christmas holidays.

Skating is the next outdoor sport that is held in pleasurable anticipation.

The campus trees have shed their leaves, reminding us of the near approach of winter.

If the prevailing interest in Tennis continues, six courts will not accommodate all the enthusiasts by spring. They do tell us that four new courts will be built.

Visions of Thanksgiving turkey furnish a topic of daily conversations at the tables now. Many of our number will go home for this occasion, but the majority will eat their Thanksgiving dinner on college hill.

Old "bones" the skeleton, and the tower bell are pursuing the "even tenor

of their way." The "Hallow-e'en" party in the "Gym" furnished sufficient sport for the occasion. The faculty is to be congratulated upon their forethought.

The annual debating contest between Wahneeta and Oriental Societies will take place in the chapel, Saturday evening, the sixth of December. Competent speakers have been selected by the societies, and they are entering the contest with a spirit that assures some scholarly argument.

The appearance of the Bostelmann String Quartet in the College auditorium, Thursday evening, October 30th, was a distinct feature in the history of the institution. It furnished a rare musical treat, and being the first of the series of entertainments and lectures arranged by the Lyceum Lecture Bureau, there is every assurance that the future numbers of the course will likewise be of a high and distinguished character.

A field meet was held Saturday, Nov. 1st, preliminary to the semi-annual fall field day. In order to give the events more of a spirit of friendly contest, they took place between two teams composed of students from Founder's Hall and Students' Hall with the exception of the relay race between the two societies and Lyceum teams. In this the Lyceum was first, Wahneeta second and Oriental third; of the other events Students' Hall had 23 points and Founders' Hall 16.

At the suggestion of the faculty, there will be no society choirs this year. But instead, Prof. Beery has organized a college choral class which he is training for the future rendition of some famous masterpiece, either a cantata or an oratorio. Over fifty voices are in this new college choir. In connection, it can be said with gratification that the interest

in music this year is equal to if not beyond that of previous years, and there is some excellent talent. Prof. Beery maintains his high standard of excellence as an instructor and leader. Some of his classes show an increased membership.

AMBITION

CHAS. H. WELCH, '01.

Let not these days go flitting by
In hollow, vain regret,
For something you've been looking for,
But not discovered yet;
Let not a moment wasted be,
While time is on the wing,
But every effort execute
To bring the wanted thing.

Be not in league with indolence,
But active, strong and true;
Make every moment nearer bring
The goal you would pursue;
There's nothing great exists to-day
That idle souls maintain,
But everything necessitates
An active hand and brain.

Ambition, let your watchword be!
All hindrances denounce;
Remember 'tis not what we say,
But what we do that counts;
Bear up amid life's busy whir,
And every hour engage;
For nothing comes to him who waits,
In this industrious age.

THE MAPLETON CAVE

About two years ago some workmen in Swope & Gayton's limestone quarry at Mapleton were running a steam drill in a solid face of limestone when they discovered that they had drilled into a cave. This was not given much thought however until several days afterward, when in blasting they discovered one of the largest caves, and some say the most beautiful cave, in Pennsylvania. This cave is fifteen hundred and eighty feet long and so immense that in many places you could drive a topped buggy in it. The mouth of the cave is about

15 feet wide by 12 feet high and for about 200 feet it presents bare walls and a smooth floor.

The first thing of particular interest is what is known as *The Well*. It is a hole in the floor of the cave probably forty feet deep, at the bottom of which is a body of water evidently of considerable depth also; further back in the cave the walls appear as if they had been the bank of a stream for they are worn smooth, and the bottom is covered with debris evidently fallen from the top.

About four hundred feet from the mouth is a large room-like aperture which joins the cave. It is rather difficult to reach this part of the cave as you are obliged to crawl through a hole above the level of the floor; but all visitors manage to get to the room and are well rewarded for their effort, for the room presents a magnificent sight. The roof is about 30 or 40 feet high on one side and from it hang the most beautiful formations, which when the light of a bicycle lamp is thrown on them, sparkle like the frost on a winter morning.

These formations hanging from the roof are called stalactites and are formed by water oozing from the rock and carrying some of the material of the rock with it, which when exposed to the air becomes hardened and by this constant oozing for years are formed these crystal stalactites. When the water oozes from the rock faster than it can evaporate it drops to the floor of the cave and forms another cone, called a stalagmite.

In this same room is another formation, which resembles a frozen snow-bound water-fall. The floor of the room slopes considerably and the water coming out of the floor and running down this slope has turned to snowy crystal like the stalactites, and has the same beautiful frosty appearance. Moving on, we

come to a deep chasm with a plank walk over it. This chasm, which is about 20 or 25 feet deep, runs at right angles with the cave, and is too narrow to afford much exploring but with the aid of lamps we can look back along its sides and see the most wonderful formations, some from six to ten feet long and snowy white, others reaching from top to bottom of the chasm.

Now as we go along under the eaves, we may say, of the cave, we will see thousands of little stalactites from three to eight inches long which glisten and sparkle like a myriad of beads. Soon we come to a place where the cave apparently divides but the two hallways meet again about 100 feet ahead, and on some distance farther we find a great heap of debris; climbing to the top of this we will see around us glistening walls and beautiful formations. We are now about eight hundred feet from the mouth of the cave.

Just beyond this pile of debris we come to the stream of water which comes from the rear of the cave and at this point plunges down an opening in the floor—the rushing of the water has a peculiar weird sound as compared with the stillness of the part of the cave we have just come through. The stream will average about 10 inches deep and the water is as clear as a crystal.

We are now at the *mouth*. This is a beautiful formation about five feet long and one foot wide, and hangs from the left wall as its name would indicate. The under part of the *mouth* is one mass of stalactites, which if they were right side up would look like miniature cathedral spires. Near this is *The Skeleton Hand* with its five long tapering fingers. On ahead of us the way seems to be blocked by large formations some ten or more inches thick at the base and reaching

from top to bottom like snowy pillars in a Grecian temple. We cannot describe the grandeur of this mass of stalactites.

As you go past this formation, Rev. Cotton Mather's saying to Benjamin Franklin, "Stoop as you go through this world and you save many a hard bump," you find very appropriate and if you get to the other side without bumping your head you have done well. Now we come to a part of the cave which rivals the grandeur of the cave spoken of in the story of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, for here the walls above and on either side sparkle like diamonds, and letting the glare of our lights fall out through the myriads of crystal fingers toward the rear of the cave you gaze in silent admiration and feel that you have been richly repaid for the few head bumps which you may have received during your exploration.

Passing on through Nature's Beauty Show on a plank trestle we at last come to the large room at the rear of the cave. Here the stalactites are so large and beautiful that they resemble inverted minarets of a mohammedan mosque. The stalactites when tapped with a knife or pencil give forth a tinkling sound, which varies with the size of the stalactite, and the musical scale can be produced by tapping such stalactites as are within reach. Here a stream comes out from under a beautiful formation which looks like the pictures of Niagara in winter.

J. D. HICKS.

PORTO RICO AS IT NOW EXISTS

Written by Alfred C. Hoheb who has spent about two years in the schools of this country and is at present a student at Juniata.

The attainment of the beautiful island of Porto Rico which came under American rule by the *Tratado de Paris* gave the United States a magnificent island in the

sea, off in the torrid zone about 1,380 miles from New York City.

The island is nearly 100 miles long from east to west and about 38 miles from north to south having an area of 3,678 square miles. Porto Rico is one of the most picturesque islands washed by the sandy waves of the Caribbean; there are ranges of hills scattered about, with valleys and rivers all over the island. Fields of pasture abound in the lower extremity of the country and woodland in the north.

The normal crop of sugar has been 40,000 to 50,000 tons and it is apparent that American capital will do more for Porto Rico. All kinds of tropical fruit can be advantageously grown; the wild orange, the lemon, the pineapple and the native orange abound—a native orange tree will bear 2000 oranges without cultivation; this industry is rapidly developing. Tobacco is called *the poor man's crop*. According to figures of the bureau of statistics it is shown that Porto Rico took from the United States in the fiscal year of 1902, merchandise valued at \$10,719,544 which compared with 1897 was \$1,988,888. The shipments from Porto Rico to the United States in the fiscal year of 1902, were \$8,297,422, compared with 1899 which was only \$2,181,024. The exports from the United States to Porto Rico were cotton goods, iron, steel manufacturing products, rice, wood, leather, fish, minerals, oils and vegetables.

The temperature of Porto Rico seldom rises above 95 degrees nor falls below 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The climate is what Americans call *Spring*. Ice and snow are not known in Porto Rico. The island offers an attractive field for men who know what to do and who will do it, for the soil is as rich as any to be found perhaps in any country on the globe.

The hills are adapted for cultivation and it is not rare to find people, men and women of intelligence, cultivating the soil. There are about 2,000,000 acres of land in the island and no less than 500,000 are under cultivation.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was urged and went into effect May 1, 1900. It may be said at the present time after two years of honest, faithful work that civil government has gained a strong foothold and that freedom and comfort are enjoyed by all.

In reference to education all national *Puertoriquenos* will say with me that the American system of education is far superior to that of the *Espanoles* and that the former has accomplished more in four years than Spain in four hundred. We owe this largely to our Commissioners of Education in that island, prominent among whom was Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh who lately resigned.

Let us hope that Porto Rico will continue to prosper in all the activities, morally, commercially, and educationally, and that some day in the not far future she may become a state and under the stars and stripes of Uncle Sam.

THE BOSTELMANN COMPANY

What was pronounced by all who heard it to be the best entertainment of its kind ever presented in this town was given here in the college auditorium on Thursday evening, October 30, by The Bostelmann String Quartette and Mr. Carl Crance, Basso. The quartette is composed of Mr. John C. Bostelmann, originally from Hanover, Germany, his son Louis J. and two daughters, Addie Marie and Cecilia Urania. All of the players are superb in their performance and expression. Both the male members of the quartette displayed their talent to

full effect in their solos, which impressed upon the audience the power of their artistic ability. Both the young ladies captured the praise and admiration of the hearers by the deft manner in which they handled their instruments, and especially Miss Cecilia, for the exquisite manner in which she handled the violoncello. From the way the performers were encored it was easy to see with what intense appreciation the audience enjoyed the numbers of the program.

One of the main features of the evening, however, was the magnificent singing of Mr. Crance. His voice is of great range, rich and full. He received the height of appreciation from the audience, for he was encored so repeatedly that he was forced almost to the limit of his great endurance.

During the whole entertainment, for over two hours, the people were held literally spell-bound. Both the audience and the performers agreed that it would be a pleasant thing for The Bostelmann Company to come to Huntingdon again, the entertainers because of the hearty reception accorded them, and the audience, because of the excellent entertainment afforded.

A JUNIATA FORESTER

Geo. H. Wirt, '98, State Forester, is leading a novel existence in the wilds of the Mont Alto forestry reservation, in Franklin county. His time is occupied in directing the work of students of Forestry, attending to official duties by the comfortable office fireside, and looking after the out-door matters peculiar to his position. When recently visited he was seen to figure as a sort of hero to a nearby village community, being frequently hailed by males of all statures, and followed by the wistful glances of admiring females. Through it all he maintains

the characteristic, coolly careless "How-are-you?" bearing, as he saunters through town in long laced boots, corduroy trousers, blue flannel shirt, belt of cartridges, and Roosevelt hat; and one is reminded that Bert Horner's room-mate and '98's "kid," the favored individual in the Harrisburg Capitol, and the reservation superintendent in mountaineer's attire, are all the same George Wirt. His individuality is irrepressible.

It is possible that he will some time this year give us a discourse on Forestry, illustrated by lantern slides of exceptional quality. The Lecture Bureau is considering it for the Spring Term.

AIDS TO RIGHT LIVING

How many things we do not see!

Genius is the daughter of necessity.

Concentration is the marrow of success.

Remember the week-day to keep it holy.

Every man determines what God shall be to him.

It is not so much what you can do, but what you do.

Prayer is impossible to one who habitually dreads to be alone.

Men are great only in proportion to the number of things they can afford to let alone.

The less we live in the world the greater is our work, for it will then bear upon it the touch of the supernatural.

Life's mysteries are solved only by concentrating our energies upon some useful work—and this with all our might.

I will always live frankly, without hesitation or reservation, surrendering no undoubtful virtue or principle, merely for the avoidance of misunderstanding or unwelcome enmity.

ELWOOD YERGEY.

**CLIPPINGS GATHERED HERE AND
THERE. CHARACTERISTICS AND
REMINISCENCES OF NOTED
PERSONAGES**

Roosevelt Thought Him a Corker.

When President Roosevelt desires to express his approbation of a man in the highest possible terms he calls him a "corker." The other day the wife of a prominent financier was presented to Mr. Roosevelt. "I am delighted to meet you," said the President. "I know your husband very well. He is a corker." The lady went away wondering. When she reached home she asked her husband what the President meant by calling him a "corker," and she was much worried because Mr. Roosevelt entertained such an opinion of him.

Mark Twain's Moving

Mr. Clemens has had many financial ups and downs. Just now he is up, and so we can afford to laugh over a story of the time of his depression. It is about the days when he was a hack writer in San Francisco on a weekly salary represented by one figure, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller serving on the same staff with like pay. A woman of means who patronized Bohemia and gave the impecunious strugglers many a good dinner saw Mark Twain, thinly clad and imperfectly shod, standing with a cigar-box under his arm and looking hungrily in at a confectioner's window. The patroness of letters asked what was in the box. "Oh," drawled the humorist, "I'm moving again."

McKinley's Thoughtfulness.

Here is one of the best stories of McKinley that we have ever read: When the late President and party went West a few months before he was shot, Mrs. McKinley, it will be remembered,

went, too. While talking with Mr. Scott one day, the man whose firm built the "Oregon," Mrs. McKinley said, "Oh, do you play cribbage, Mr. Scott?"

"Yes," was the great ship-builder's answer.

"Well, so do I," said Mrs. McKinley. "I wish you would play a game with me."

"I should be delighted to do so," was the reply.

Later, as President McKinley and Mr. Scott were looking over the latter's big plant, Mrs. McKinley not being present, the President said, "Oh, by the way, Mr. Scott, didn't I hear you and Mrs. McKinley arranging to play cribbage some?"

"Yes," said Mr. Scott, "we are going to play."

"Well, what kind of a player are you?" asked the President.

"Oh, pretty fair, I guess; I play a pretty good game."

"Well, so do I," said Mr. McKinley. "But, do you know, it may seem strange, but it is a fact, that I have never been able to beat Mrs. McKinley." As he said this he looked at Mr. Scott with a significant smile. Their eyes met. It was enough. Mr. Scott understood, and it was safe to say that he did not beat Mrs. McKinley.

I doubt if a better illustration of Mr. McKinley's constant consideration for his invalid wife could be found.

Mr. Barnum's Joke.

Not long before his death P. T. Barnum summoned his lawyer to the side of the couch where he was lying. "I am very much worried," he said, "about a certain matter, and I want to consult you. My neighbor keeps peacocks. Suppose some of them should fly over into my yard, which they are doing all the time,

and lay some eggs there. Would those eggs belong to me or could my neighbor compel me to give them up?"

The lawyer, having duly scratched his head, answered, "Well, Mr. Barnum, I must take time to look into this matter. But the best thing for you to do would be to keep the eggs and let your neighbor sue you for their possession. In that way your rights would be determined and we should have a valuable test case."

"Well," said Mr. Barnum, "while you are looking into the matter, will you find out how it would be if the eggs were laid by peahens?"

The lawyer swore softly to himself, but never made any investigation.

A Joke in Time Saved a Multitude.

Besides being a funny man Arthur Roberts, the English comedian, is also a man with great presence of mind.

During one of his performances some scenery took fire, and the smoke greatly alarmed the audience. A panic seemed imminent.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Roberts, "there is no danger. Compose yourselves."

But the audience began to move.

"Confound it, ladies and gentlemen," Mr. Roberts cried, "do you think if there was any danger I'd be here?"

Then the audience sat still.

Jenny Lind and the Trill.

Jenny Lind after years of steady practice believed that the much-coveted trill was for her an impossibility. She practiced hours a day, but was unable to accomplish the feat. One day, thoroughly discouraged, she was sitting in her garden, when all at once she looked up into a tree. Above her a bird was trilling. She at once went to her piano, and through some magical power of imi-

tation began the trill, and from that day never had any *further* difficulty.

EXCHANGES

"*Our Young People*," in the brief account of the recently departed missionary from Mt. Morris, touches a sympathetic chord in the heart of Juniata. The two Almae Matres, Mt. Morris and Juniata, are bound in closer union by the common interest since each has yielded a son to India's darkness.

The "*Haverfordian*" contains a strong denunciation of the character of Iago. Upon first reading we were inclined to think it too harsh but remembering the amount of mischief done by the Iagoes in the world, we cannot but say "amen" to the worst that can be said of him.

Higher education is fast becoming recognized as a necessity not only to individual success but also to the good of the world at large. The college as an essential factor to true American citizenship is forcefully discussed in an article in "*The Free Lance*." The *Grove City Collegian* shows the influence of the American College upon society in general and its part in the civilization of the world.

"He who would live to a good old age, who would carry youth and freshness, symmetry and beauty, of mind and body into ripe years, must have a cultured heart, an educated mind, and a well kept body."—*Rays of Light*.

The October number of the *Tuftonian*, contains several interesting articles. One especially interesting and instructive is an account of the Trades-union and the Coal-Strikes, by one of the faculty.

A touching bit of sentiment is displayed in a short story entitled *Henderson's Home-coming*, in the *Washington—Jeffersonian*. It illustrates the truth of Drummond's idea of the Greatest Thing in the World.

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Is shown in a novel folder issued by the Union Pacific, containing 64 pages of matter concerning towns on the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., with the population of the towns, points of interest, statement of commercial enterprises both in town and tributary thereto, hotels, and other information. Also shows in detail all stage line connections of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., as well as towns, opera houses, names of managers, etc., between Missouri River and Pacific Ocean.

The most useful thing in connection with this folder is a map which, in connection with an alphabetical list of stations, enables the reader to locate almost any point in the great West.

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LOCATION.

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BUILDINGS.

Five large buildings are located on the college campus of ten acres. These buildings make complete provision for the work of instruction and comfort of students. The dormitories are furnished with steam heat and baths. The Dining Room is a large, airy room covering an entire floor of one of the buildings. An Infirmary with an experienced nurse in attendance is provided for any who may become sick.

EQUIPMENT.

The College Library contains 20,000 volumes and is open to the students for daily reference. Several hundred volumes are added each year, so that the newest and best books are made to supplement class work. The Physical, Chemical, Geological and Biological Laboratories are stocked with the apparatus and specimens necessary to do thorough scientific work, and students are trained in a practical use of the material at hand.

COURSES.

The Courses are Classical, Academy, Normal English, Bible, Music and Business. Each course is distinct, with instructors trained for their respective departments and offering special advantage in their particular fields. The good, thorough work of the college is its main working capital while the substantial buildings and complete equipment are evidence of its progression.

STUDENT LIFE.

The students live in the college dormitories in association with the Faculty and each other. A home-like atmosphere pervades the institution. The Gymnasium and Athletic Field are the centres of physical training and exercise and contribute to both the pleasures and health of the students. Literary societies and debating clubs contribute to the intellectual life of the college. A strong Christian spirit, which determines standards of conduct and which pervades all parts of the student life, is a special characteristic of the institution.

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The Fall Term of 1902 will open Monday, September fifteenth. For catalogue and full information, address

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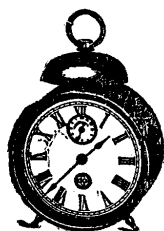
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Echo

JUNIATA COLLEGE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VOL. XI. No. 10.

DECEMBER, 1902.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD TIME TABLE—May 26, 1902.

Leave	2	4	6	8	10	110
Winchester	*A.M.	†A.M.	†A.M.	*P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Martinsburg	7 30	8 15	9 00	2 15	3 02	6 35
Hagerstown	6 50	9 00	12 20	3 50	8 05	10 15
Greencastle	7 11	9 22	12 42	4 14	8 27	10 35
Mercersburg	7 34	9 45	1 05	4 45	8 50	10 58
Chambersburg	7 05	9 15	12 00	3 35	7 11	11 19
Waynesboro	7 53	10 05	1 25	5 07	9 11	11 19
Shippensburg	8 10	10 23	1 42	5 26	9 29	11 39
Newville	8 30	10 44	2 03	5 53	9 51	12 02
Carlisle	8 50	11 05	2 23	6 15	10 13	12 21
Mechanicsburg	7 52	10 00	1 40	5 10	9 00	11 00
Dillsburg	9 07	11 25	2 40	6 35	10 33	12 40
Harrisburg	†A.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.
Philadelphia	11 48	3 17	5 47	10 20	4 25	8 45
New York	2 13	5 53	8 08	3 53	7 13	7 13
Baltimore	12 10	3 11	6 00	9 45	2 30	7 15

Additional east-bound local trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows: Leave Carlisle 5:45 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 3:15 p. m., leave Mechanicsburg 6:08 a. m., 7:29 a. m., 8:12 a. m., 1:04 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:36 p. m., 5:30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 8 and 110 run daily between Hagerstown and Harrisburg and No. 2 fifteen minutes late on Sundays.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

Leave—	1	3	5	7	9	109
Baltimore	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	11 55	4 44	8 50	12 00	4 35	5 55
Philadelphia	7 55	12 10	8 55	2 55	8 25	8 25
Harrisburg	11 20	4 25	8 40	11 40	5 30	8 30
Dillsburg	*A.M.	*A.M.	†A.M.	†P.M.	†P.M.	*P.M.
Mechanicsburg	5 00	7 55	11 45	3 25	8 25	11 05
Carlisle	5 19	8 16	12 05	4 05	8 46	11 23
Newville	5 40	8 39	12 27	4 04	9 08	11 42
Shippensburg	6 02	9 00	12 51	4 23	9 29	12 02
Waynesboro	6 20	9 18	1 10	4 39	9 47	12 18
Chambersburg	10 37	2 05	5 35	10 07	12 36	12 36
Mercersburg	6 40	9 36	1 32	4 58	10 07	12 36
Greencastle	8 15	10 47	5 55	5 21	10 30	12 55
Hagerstown	7 05	10 00	1 55	5 44	10 54	12 55
Martinsburg	7 27	10 22	2 17	6 29	11 00	12 55
Winchester	8 24	11 10	3 10	7 15	11 00	12 55

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg as follows: For Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9:37 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 6:25 p. m.; also for Mechanicsburg, Dillsburg and intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1, 3 and 109 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Pullman palace sleeping cars between New York and Knoxville, Tenn., on trains 1 west and 10 east and between Philadelphia and Welsh on N & W railway on trains 109 west and 12 12 east except that on Sunday the Philadelphia sleeper will run east on No. 2.

Through coaches to and from Philadelphia on trains 2 and 4 east and 7 and 9 west.

* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

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Juniata Echo

VOL. XI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER, 1902

No. 10

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The JUNIATA ECHO is published monthly, except in August and September.

Subscription price (ten numbers), 50 cents. Single numbers, 5 cents.

Entered at the Huntingdon, Pa., Post-Office as Second-class Matter.

EDITORIALS

THE PERIOD of time occupied by the annual Winter Bible term at Juniata is the most important of all the important events of the school year, and should receive very much more attention, and careful consideration, from the friends of Bible study in the church, to which they belong, than has heretofore been given to it. Of all the events of the year, the opening of the "Bible Term" should be regarded as the most important, by the members of the Brethren church, in the territory contributory to Juniata College.

No formulated creed can take precedence of the pure word of truth; and, as the Brethren church has no such formulated creed, it is the more important that every member have full and accurate knowledge of the teachings upon which their faith rests. This Bible term affords an opportunity for comparison of views, exposition of subjects, analysis of texts, and a better understanding of the grounds of faith.

If every member of the church were to enter into a more careful and critical study of the Scriptures, the church would soon be freed from prejudice, big-

otry and narrowness, and would become a power in the world that would resist all the forces of evil. The church needs this knowledge for its members, and the lack of it is the greatest hindrance to the cause of Christianity in the world, in this age.

WE ARE STILL enabled to report the continuance of the prevailing good health among the students, teachers, and attendants on College Hill. No fall term in the history of the life of the school shows such a low percentage of sickness as the present term, notwithstanding the local reports to the contrary. Even the town of Huntingdon and the vicinity have an unusually low sickness rate. Greater attention than usual has been given to sanitary measures, the kind and preparation of food products and the water supply, and these measures are producing the favorable results.

Attention to these agencies throughout the world has within the last three centuries doubled the average length of human life. The gospel of health is a safe doctrine and should be taught as a part of the Christian system. It is not general-

ly recognized that the Bible contains the closest sanitary teachings extant, and they have been, in a great measure, affirmed in the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. The same purposes are embodied in the work of the Boards of Health throughout the civilized world. The prudent man heeds the teachings of wisdom, but the fool goes on heedlessly to his own destruction.

BIBLE TERM ANNOUNCEMENT

The annual Bible Term of 1903 will begin Monday, January 26th, and continue for three weeks. A full program of interesting studies in the Bible has been planned with the purpose of making this the most helpful session of special Bible study ever given at Juniata.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh will be present during two weeks and give a series of talks on the Gospel of John. These talks will be given both afternoon and evening and will form a connected exposition of the Fourth Gospel.

Old Testament studies, both historical and exegetical, will be the regular class work under the direction of Eld. H. B. Brumbaugh. He will also give a course in the study of Church Doctrine.

The following work will be given by Prof. Haines:

1. A study of the Exilic Psalms, also those of the Restoration. The work will be historical, exegetical and practical. This is a continuation of the work of former years and entirely new.

2. Biblical Interpretation. What sort of a book is the Bible? From what view point should it be studied and interpreted? Such questions and others will be considered.

3. A consideration of Christian Missions.

Prof. Swigart's work will be, first, Exegesis of some New Testament book;

second, Exercises in thought getting and thought giving. These lessons are planned to develop original thought especially in the line of illustrations and application of every day scenes. His work will also include exercises in Bible and Hymn reading.

Eld. J. B. Brumbaugh will conduct a regular class in studies of the four gospels.

In addition to these regular classes there will be special lessons in Church Singing, and Sunday School Normal work, as well as lectures by different members of the Faculty on special themes. Missionary Day and Sunday School Day will be of special interest, and the evangelistic services which will begin in the second week.

No charge for tuition is made for any of the work of this Bible Session. The charge for room and boarding for the whole session, from January 26th to February 13th, will be nine dollars. For a single week the rate will be \$3.50; 60 cents a day for fractional week. All who expect to attend this session are requested to inform the college before the time, that arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

THE VALUE OF A BRIEF COURSE OF SYSTEMATIC BIBLE STUDY

On Jan. 26, 1903, the annual Bible term of Juniata College will open. To those acquainted with the Bible work now done at Juniata, also with the special Bible term work of the past years, no word of explanation is necessary. It may be well, however, for all to consider some of the advantages to be derived from a few weeks of systematic Bible study.

First, a word relative to the importance of the work, or Bible study in general. It may be said that this is growing to be an age of Bible research. Never

before in the history of the world, have so many people been asking and inquiring about the Bible, and manifesting a desire, by patient study and research, to become better acquainted with the Scriptures. There is an exceedingly strong sentiment in the educational world, to look with high and approved favor upon Bible knowledge as constituting a large part of a liberal education. As a result of this wholesome attitude, there is less infidelity, skepticism, doubt, superstition and materialism in the world to-day than ever before.

Let it be said that the Bible cannot be mastered in a few weeks of study. Of this fact we are all aware. Bible study is a life work; theology a progressive science. In fact theology is the science of all sciences. However, in a few weeks, by proper instruction and painstaking attention, much may be accomplished. The special value of such a course is, the attainment of a proper point of view from which to study the Scriptures. When this is once attained and appreciated, the Bible becomes the most interesting and attractive of studies. Lectures and talks along this line will be given during Special Bible term. All should come, bringing a good Bible; the American Revision if possible. A copy of the American Revision may be procured at the College book room.

The fact is, most people take up Bible study already prejudiced. We have certain ideas as to what kind of a book the Bible is, or as we think, should be. We sometimes try to make the Book square with our preconceived ideas. Now by far the better way is to dismiss prejudice from our minds. Allow the Bible to tell its own story, and so far as may be, let it be its own interpreter. Should a change become necessary, let us change our ideas rather than try to change God's

Word. To be intelligent Bible students, we must, so far as possible, transport ourselves, rather our thinking, back to the times and surroundings at which the Bible was written. When, where, by whom, for what purpose, are always pertinent questions in taking up the study of a book of the Bible or the exegesis of a text. Some people have a mistaken notion about the Bible. They seem to think it is a book to be defended. Such is not the case. The Bible is its own defense. The more we try to defend the Bible, by so much do we weaken vital Christianity and the message the Bible has to bring to us. Let us never be afraid of the truth, but welcome every means and study that will make the Bible a more intelligent book. In fact, the Bible needs to be resurrected. It has been for many years buried beneath dogma, traditionalism, prejudice and catholicism. In fact the protestant church to-day is full of catholicism. May we not all take for our motto, "Veritas liberat," "the truth makes free." There is entirely too much casual glancing and disconnected study, and not enough consecutive study and systematic investigation of Biblical and kindred subjects. The present day minister and Sunday School teacher should know that Bible history is rapidly being rewritten. Bible lands and the people of Palestine are no longer studied in their isolation, but in their relation to other powers, lands and people. The study is from the point of view that God always has been, is and will continue to be in His universe, taking care of things and affairs for the final consummation of his kingdom.

Elsewhere in this issue of the ECHO, will be found a statement of the classes of the Bible department of the school, regular throughout the term. Adding

to this list the large number of subjects that will be treated during Special Bible Term, it must become evident to all that the Book of books is in evidence at Juniata College. This is as it should be, both from the school and church point of view. Those who come to take this work will find it to their advantage to remain throughout the session. The instructors will endeavor to make the work both interesting and profitable. Our aim will be to give something definite and practical, and to avoid superficiality. Sunday School and Mission work will receive attention. AMOS H. HAINES.

THE BENEFITS OF THE BIBLE SESSION

The Bible Session is a benefit, First,—Because you make the Bible the book of study. No one can spend any time in the study of this book without receiving something that will be helpful to him. "My words," said Jesus, "are spirit and life." In the study of the Bible, if we are in earnest and want the truth, we will imbibe its spirit and life. Then, too, the study of the Book is a genuine pleasure to any one who has a relish for divine things. We enjoy going where we receive that which is pleasant to the taste. How much more should we enjoy going where we get that which is gratifying and pleasant to the higher nature. "How sweet are thy words unto my taste! Yea, sweeter than honey to my mouth." Then, too, we often spend large sums of money to go sight-seeing which is a benefit and pleasure, and how much more pleasant and beneficial to look into the law of life and liberty.

Second,—It is a benefit over your home study, because you are away from home environments, and can give yourself fully to study. Many tell us that there are so many things to engage the attention and occupy the mind

at home, that it is very difficult to get down to study. Especially is this so with those who are engaged in some occupation. It is therefore a good thing to arrange things so as to cut loose from business and give a few weeks exclusively to Bible Study. This can be done if there is a will to do so. The most successful business men arrange to spend a few weeks away from their work at the sea shore or at some place of amusement. Why should not the Christian business man arrange to spend some time at a Bible Session, where he will get not only recreation but that which his highest nature needs as well.

Third,—It is a benefit because of the association of fellow students in the class room. In a class you get the thoughts of other minds, all of which is very helpful in the study of any subject. A student of last year's session said, "I never before realized so fully the benefit of being in class with others in the study of Scriptural subjects. They help to clear up dark points and give stimulus to further study." This is the experience of students generally. Then, too, those who take the most active part in the class work get the most help. It is not merely what we hear, but what we *do* ourselves in the way of giving expression to our thoughts that is the most beneficial.

Fourth,—It is a benefit because we come in touch with other minds. We need the stimulus of other minds to lead us out into a larger sphere of thinking. This has been the experience of our greatest thinkers. Phillips Brooks once came in contact with a young man who opened up to him a field of thought that ever afterwards was a source of helpfulness and pleasure. So, at the Bible Session we come in contact with other minds, and we are led into new avenues

of thought, which may enlarge our vision, and be a source of power to us in our work for God.

Fifth,—The last benefit to which we refer is the inspiration which we may receive for Christian work. We have frequently heard persons in attendance at Bible Sessions say, "I am determined when I go home to do more and better work." This is just what is needed in all our churches, not only in the ministry, but in all departments of church work. This is one of the aims of the Bible Session, and we have conclusive evidence that in this one purpose at least it has not failed. Then, too, more interest in our educational work is awakened. Our people need to know more of our schools and their needs, and no better opportunity to obtain this knowledge is afforded than attendance at the Bible Session.

J. B. BRUMBAUGH.

THE NEED OF ENDOWMENT

Possibly at no time in the history of Juniata College has the absolute necessity of endowment funds been so apparent as at the present. This grows out of several conditions. As the Institution grows the equipment and facilities must grow far beyond the growth of its income. This is clear to one who will take time to consider it.

When students take one and two years' work far less equipment is required than when they take four and six years' work. The charges to students are usually fixed on about the actual cost at first entrance, and those who do not stop to consider it carefully, make their estimates on that same basis; but here are four to six year students requiring as a rule a more expensive teaching force, expensive Laboratory equipment and facilities for higher work, the expense of which is never figured in the charges to students.

These things in all colleges are provided for by endowments or special gifts, and in State schools by Legislative appropriations.

Juniata College must provide them by the help of those interested in her mission, and her present equipment and facilities, which, I think it not presumption to say, are the best of any of our schools, have been made possible by the loyalty of her students and by the help of interested brethren and sisters and by the sacrifice of those working in the institution. The salaries as a rule have been less for the same grade of work than in our other schools, that the student might have increased advantages. Again, charges to students are fixed on a basis of living expenses at a minimum and times like the present come when everything is high and when the expenses cannot be met by the receipts from students. Who would think of going into a town now and getting boarding for \$2.50 per week? A friend of mine spent a whole month going from house to house hunting boarding for the men of a large corporation offering \$5.00 a week, and then could not get it, yet charges to students remain the same as when living was low. Juniata College used to put coal in her bins at \$1.70 per gross ton, and now pays \$4.00. About 500 tons of coal are used each year. It would take a 4% income on an endowment of \$25000 to make up the deficiency in this one item. Colleges that have millions of endowment don't mind these little things, but where every dollar has its appointed place there is a natural deficiency in times like the present.

We are glad there is a growing willingness to recognize the needs of our educational institutions and also a spirit to maintain their usefulness. The loyalty of Juniata's students is doing much to

bring this about. In most cases they are rendering valuable service to the church and making sacrifices for the school. Two years ago some forty or fifty students pledged twenty (20) dollars each to help build a much needed Auditorium. Some have paid their pledges and some are paying interest on theirs until they can pay the principal. We are trying to lift the debt still on it, and a reply from one contributor sounds the key note of all giving, when he says "I would rather have paid the interest on this pledge a while yet, as I could use the money, because I realize my education is not yet complete. But if I had kept the money it would do only one person any good; while if I give it to Juniata it will benefit a larger number. Of this I am sure, therefore I remit without any hesitation."

It is this spirit of self-sacrifice that counts for God and humanity, and the consciousness of benefiting a larger number is a pleasure far exceeding self-gratification. He further tells the secret, why those who labor in our schools are willing to do it at a sacrifice, when he says: "I think I still have at least some of the spirit of Juniata in me and am trying to instil it into others. Our Superintendent was here last week and complimented me very highly on my work. If I deserve any credit it belongs to my Alma Mater and those at her helm who made this possible for me. I can not feel grateful enough to you for it."

The fact that one can be helpful to young men and in life's struggle is worth more than dollars and cents, and makes me recall the words that were said to me when I was first asked to teach in Juniata at about one-third the salary I had been getting and was very reluctant to take it. "My boy, you can live on what they pay you, you are needed in that work, and may be when you come to die

you'll be just as well satisfied if you have done some good and haven't made so much money." There is a satisfaction in giving either of your life or money when one can once realize the good it does.

Our ministers ought to teach their congregations to give to the educational institutions of the church. God could work out all these things but gives us a chance to participate in His work and as we take advantage of the opportunities, so will we be blessed.

J. ALLAN MYERS.

EXPRESSIONS OF NOVEMBER

The little poem "November" by Alice Cary is suggestive of our feelings toward Nature at this season of the year.

The leaves are fading and falling,
The winds are rough and wild,
The birds have ceased their calling;
But let me tell you, my child, etc.

As the summer passes away to make room for the chilly days of autumn while in their rear presses hard the freezing winter, sometimes there comes to us a peculiar sense of sadness,—a melancholy mood. A certain depressing spirit is abroad to such an extent that we have absorbed it into ourselves from the atmosphere about us. In truth it is the saddest time of the year. Now we seldom hear the melody of the birds. We hear only their bugle calls as they gather into flocks and with a silent farewell fly away to dwell in a summer clime. We miss the songs of the happy birds. We miss the robin in the orchard. The chattering wrens have left their box on the wood house roof. The goldfinches are found no more in the branches of the plum tree. We see the empty mud houses of the swallows in rows beneath the eaves. The nest of the oriole swings idly from the bough of the tall walnut.

It is used now only as a playhouse for the saucy red squirrel.

We walk out into the wood. It is dry and brown. The trees hold aloft their bare branches as if to beckon us to silence. The rippling stream is clogged with leaves. It has a low murmur now, so that the wandering wild creature can find a place to come and drink after its long hard chase from man and hound. One more day the fox has tricked the hunter and on his way to his forest den he stops to quench his burning thirst at a little pool. Then he takes the path of the rabbits to a thicket where he hopes to catch a pheasant in her sleep upon a fallen tree. But he forgets that the moon is shining and his intended victim now rests safely above his head in the branches of the pines. We leave the fox here not caring to witness the tragedy that must come to pass before he reaches his home.

Now it is morning. All thru the still clear night a covering of white has been coming on the grass, the leaves, and the flowers. The frost has come and with his ruthless fingers has killed the beauty of the wayside blossoms. The sun's first rays will not meet the smiling face of the flowers but they will droop their heads and their black scorched leaves will hang helpless at their sides. A mist rises from the river to cover the blossoms along its shores, and to protect them from the first touches of the frost. But after awhile a layer of ice will hold in the bosom of the river all the sympathy it would desire to extend and then the frost will have all at his mercy.

Those who have spent their childhood days in the country know with what feelings came the transition from summer to winter. The cold winds chapped our hands and feet. You remember how we trudged by the path across the grassy

fields, wet with dew, on our way to the little school house; how the darkness seemed to come before its time, hurried on perhaps by the smoke from the mountain fires whose long zigzag lines of flame seemed to go out at daybreak and to fill the air with a dense smoke but only to reappear again at evening, creeping closer and closer up the mountain side. All this filled us with a sort of dread as if some unforeseen evil was about to befall us.

But why do I speak of this? Are we not free from those childish fears and troubles, or are we glum and gloomy if the day is dark the and air hangs heavy? This is the moral of my story: that we shall have laid aside with our blocks and our dolls our childish frowns and pouts and left them to vanish just as now the dust has gathered over our toys.

I would not have you see such a dark picture while the world is still bright. I did not mention all. You well remember with what pleasure we used to gather the chestnuts on the ridge, with what delight we picked the apples for cider and hurried home from school when the cider was being boiled into butter. Or again what a comfort to gather into the house around a great wood fire while without the night winds blew chill and drear.

Even now it is joy to sit beside a cheery fire and meditate. Our memory takes us back to the time when we dreamed of many things we now enjoy and of many more that we have missed. We cannot help giving up ourselves to dreaming over beautiful thoughts—thinking over beautiful dreams. We go back over the years and pick up the remains of shattered castles and build them over again into wondrous structures. We look into the future and revel in its prospects and fancy weaves itself into forms

far from reality. "But dreams are true while they last" and to the happiest minds the last dream never comes.

Let us walk out again when the day is bright and clear. What a thrill of life we feel as we hurry thru the frosty air. It arouses our sluggish blood and makes our faces glow. If we go into the wood we will find that we have overlooked many beautiful things. There is color yet. The mosses and many ferns are green, seeming to grow fresher as the days grow colder. The lichens and the liverworts, which we saw not before, now attract our attention and we find in them finer and more delicate touches of nature than in any plants of our summer rambles. The cheer is not all gone, for there may be seen flitting about in the bushes winter birds with as much life as their summer friends, nor, indeed, have all the summer birds left us. A pair of blue-birds that have found a safe retreat from the storm in the hollow of an old apple tree take up winter quarters and decide to stay with us. Whether they stay to avoid the trouble of moving or to avoid the danger of travel, or whether it is to brighten the winter weather with their presence I know not; but this I know, when we see them flit about we cannot forget the color of the sky nor miss a thought of spring. The Autumn is the perfecter of nature's plan of life. Were not the fruits of the trees ripened and seeds of the plants scattered abroad, the purpose of Nature would be thwarted. All the tenderness of the spring time when the air becomes soft to wake the sleeping grass and blossoms, all the gentle winds and rains of summer when it is so warm that everything must spread out and grow—all of spring and summer together converge into reality in the fall. The warble of the birds is not sung for us to hear, but we overhear

their love making and expressions of joy and in as much as we are able to love we love them for their songs. The color of the blossoms was not painted for us to admire but we are attracted by the beauty made for finer beings and in as much as we are able to enjoy beautiful things we admire them for their beauty.

Tho the day may seem dark there is no dark in this world, what we call darkness is only the shadow from the light. And when the clouds of November are round us it is only to make summer somewhere else.

After all, any one can be happy when the world is bright, when there are evidences of life and motion on all sides, when the air is full of hope and no trouble threatens; but only the *brave* heart sings and is cheery yet when gloomy times come, when fortunes are reversed, and when friends are few. For some noble spirits the sun shines brighter, the joys last longer while sorrows rest less heavily. The world is brightened by their own light.

"They have found a way
Of trapping sunbeams as they nimbly play
At hide and seek with meadow grass and flowers,
And holding them in store for dreary hours
When winds are chill and all the sky is gray."

EMORY ZOOK, '06.

JESSE EMMERT IN ITALY

The many readers of the ECHO will enjoy hearing a word from our beloved fellow-Juniatan, Jesse B. Emmert, who is now enroute for the mission field in India. The following is an extract from a letter received from him while he was stopping at Naples, Italy, November 18th:

"It never gets real cold here, but they never have fire to warm the houses, so when it even gets frosty outside it is pretty cool within. The houses are all of sand-stone or brick covered outside with plaster. The stairways are of marble or

slate, and floors of marble. When the weather is cool these houses get very cool and uncomfortable to us who are used to fire on cool days. We have made pretty good use of our time and have visited Puteoli, a town that Paul visited on his way to Rome (Acts 28: 13). We saw the place he likely landed, and went over parts of the road he traveled. It is thrilling to be able to put our feet upon the same stones which he trod and view the same places he viewed, and yet how much more thrilling to follow his footsteps in the Divine life. Oh! the great joy that may be the Christian's in his life of service. While on this same trip we saw the ruins of many buildings and temples built in the time of the Cæsars, some even long before Christ came into the world. I saw a number of places mentioned in the Latin books which I read, and saw the place where one of the great Latin authors lived, Virgil, and where he is supposed to be buried. Thursday of last week we went out to the ruins of the old city of Pompeii. This city was destroyed in the year 79 A. D. by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Ashes covered the city, so completely burying it that for centuries it was not known. Some years ago they were digging a well in that vicinity and struck the marble floor of one of these houses. Upon investigating they found the buried city. During past years, of the city much has been uncovered. Of course it is in a ruined condition, but still at many places the pictures painted on the walls are in a perfect state of preservation. In the streets can be seen the grooves worn in the stones by chariot wheels. We saw loaves of bread, figs, wheat, and other such things which were found in the ruins. Quite a number of people were caught in ashes and killed. When digging they were careful to watch for such remains,

and poured soft plaster of paris into the holes left by the decayed bodies. We saw a number of these casts. In some casts parts of the skeleton could be seen at the outer portions of the cast. Several skulls, toes, and fingers were thus seen. In these casts could be seen how the people tried to protect themselves from the ashes by covering their faces or by lying with face downward. The cast of a dog shows that in his efforts he twisted almost double. His appearance is most distressing. At this same place we saw ruins of a temple built before the city of Rome was founded, 753 B. C.

Friday night Bro. Lichty and I started out to visit the city of Rome. We first visited the cathedral of St. Peter. It is the largest and most beautiful church in the world. We went up into the top of the dome and looked down to the floor about 300 feet below. People there looked like little children. From the top we had an excellent view of the city. We next went into the Vatican, a large building with at least 7,000 rooms, covering about 22 acres. We, of course, did not see it all but saw much of the marble of ancient sculptors and many others things of interest. This building is the home of the Roman Pope. It is also the place where all the precious relics of the Roman church are kept. One could spend years there in the study of the many treasures stored away.

We next went to another part of the city and visited the most noted ruins of the old Roman state. We saw the Forum where the Romans in their glory met to enact laws and transact business. We saw their theater where the games were played, and where some Christians were killed as martyrs. We saw the arch built in honor of Titus, who destroyed Jerusalem in 70 A. D. On it we saw the representation of the Jews' golden

candlestick. There are still many things which we saw and many more which we didn't see, but words cannot describe what lies before one as he enters this great city of the past. I am glad for at least one day's visit. Hope some time I may spend more time studying its ruins. We had taken some food along with us so we would need spend no time at the restaurants, but there was another advantage in it. We are not able to talk to these people. We have had some very funny experiences in the stores. One evening two of us went into a store to buy some figs; we asked for *fico*. This is the name in Italian. I don't know where our mistake was but they laughed at us all the while we were in the store. After many gestures and dark sayings we were finally understood enough to get figs and pay for them. We can never know the value of language until we are thus cornered up. I expect a good deal of trouble along this line for the next few years, but hope to succeed in making myself understood in some way.

There are some very peculiar customs here. I have seen no milk wagons as in America, but I have seen dairy men leading cows about over the streets milking at each house the amount wanted. It is very queer to see a man milking into a quart cup while the woman waits at his side with her pitcher or bottle. One day I saw one finish milking the amount he thought was needed and take it into the house. It must have been short measure for he came out and gave one more squirt of milk into it and returned. Calves go right along with the cow. Sometimes the man and the calf are milking at the same time. We don't find as many good sized horses as in America. There are many ponies, mules and donkeys. I saw a horse, ox, and a donkey hitched together in one wagon.

Some of the donkeys are scarcely larger than a six months old calf. The horses and ponies used on the principal streets in fashionable cabs are very nice and fat, but the ordinary beast seen on the streets is to be pitied.

It is a town of beggars. Everywhere we go we are encountered by boys, girls, men and women; some crippled who persistently insist on getting money from travelers. We have not given to any of them, for when we start there will be no end to it. On every corner there are peddlers of every sort. Fruit stands everywhere. Grapes, figs, cactus balls, chestnuts, and apples are very plentiful. We get grapes and apples at meals twice a day and have been getting fruit twice a day since leaving America. We have had no reason to complain about the quality and quantity of food, except that the boat food was a little too oily to suit our taste. But for some reason the food does not seem to satisfy. After a big meal, I still feel as though I could eat more and as if something else is needed to finish. But of all the enjoyments of our stay here, perhaps none will have a more pleasing memory than a visit to the home of a Methodist missionary in this city. He has been very kind to us; secured for us a good boarding house at a cheap rate and has shown us around considerably. Sunday afternoon thirteen missionaries who are boarding here, went to his home for a social visit and services. We sang from Pentecostal Hymns. As the first song was sung I was so filled with emotion that I could scarcely sing. I was carried back in memory to the many pleasant meetings in the home land. After several songs we knelt in prayer. One of our group led and was followed by Bro. Stover; as these men prayed I could not help shedding hot tears. How I wished that I could be

alone for a while that I might weep freely. I was not especially sad, but had mingled feelings, of joy, sadness, and others unexplainable. After prayer almost an hour was spent in song and short talks by members of the party. Rev. Wright, whose home we were visiting, read and commented from a portion of John's Gospel 16: 1-20. He is a very pleasant, spiritual man and his remarks were most fitting. It was one of the happiest hours of the past three weeks.

During the past few days we have been simply waiting until the boat should sail for Bombay. This is now the 18th, to-morrow we sail again. Then about December 5th we land in Bombay. There will be fifteen or sixteen missionaries in our party from here to Bombay, two Presbyterians, eight Alliance workers, our party of four, and one or two others. This company has made our voyage very much more pleasant. The ship we go on from here is called the "Raffaele Rubattino." We have received some mail here. I get out the old letters once in a while and reread them; the bunch sent me from the college are a precious group to me. They are messages from hearts to my heart. Some of them bring tears every time I read, but I enjoy the sadness they bring. It is a blessed thought that "In work for God, in blessed employment we lose the duty in the joy." I am happy in the prospect of usefulness in this so great a cause. My prayers constantly go up for the folks who still linger about the College halls in preparation for some field of usefulness. May he who died to save the world guide you into those fields where He can use you best and where His name will be most glorified by your services. I send best wishes for the work in church, school and home. May He who never sleeps care for us all."

THE STAR

Where the East lay—silent, serene and far—
A star hung low in the deep, dim night,
And flamed and trembled, and went and came.
And clave the gloom with a sword-like light!

And one ray shot to the sky above;
And one reached out like an arm of the West;
And one stretched over the plain below;
And another wavered in bright unrest.

And one last ray—the brightest of all—
Glowed steadily down, like a path of gold
Which a soul had trod from the star-gate above,
To a birthplace humble, and gray, and old!

The pilgrims creeping along the plain,
Weary and footsore, with long ways spent,
Took heart when they saw these five great rays
That flamed and beckoned, and came and went!

And they urged them on through the deep, dim night,

Where the East lay—silent, serene and far—
And they found the hope of the sleeping world
Beneath the ray from the heaven-gate star!

So pilgrims may, if their eyes are set
On the guide-star glowing for everyone!
For the Hope of the world and their journey's end

Is Promise Fulfilled when their toil is done!

—Eloise Wakeman.

PERSONALS

Harry Houck spent Nov. 26 at his home.

Ellis Shelley, of Williamsburg, was a visitor at Juniata on Dec. 6 and 7.

Elizabeth Trout of Altoona, visited friends at Juniata on Thanksgiving.

J. D. Hicks left the school to assist his father as a book-keeper in Mapleton.

Gertrude Snavely spent Sunday, December 7, with Ethel Neff of Alexandria.

Prof. Carman Johnson visited friends in Hagerstown, Maryland, on November 30 and 31.

Prof. J. A. Myers has been doing field work in Somerset County, from Dec. 1 to 11 inclusive.

Ralph Bobb spent Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 29 and 30, at his home at Roaring Springs.

Prof. William Swigart held revival services at Green Tree, Pa., from Nov. 22 to Nov. 30 inclusive.

Jesse B. Detwiler visited the college on November 16. He is teaching school near his home in Mifflin county.

Margaret Whited and Ada Workman of Six Mile Run spent a short time at Juniata on November 21 and 22.

Mrs. J. K. Snavelly and daughter Miriam of Harrisburg, visited Miss Gertrude Snavelly at this place on November 16 and 17.

Olive Stutsman of Johnstown, Pa., and gentleman friend Mr. Overholtzer of Indiana, Pa., were the guests of Miss Wertz on Nov. 22.

W. T. Hoffman is attending the Pharmacy College of Pittsburg, 1345 Bluff Street. He says he expects to enter a medical school next year.

Eva Studebaker, of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, left on Thursday, Dec. 4, for her home where she will fill the place of her mother who has gone to Florida for her health.

Among the students enrolled for the Winter term are Adelia and Vincent Basinger of Ohio, whose return to Juniata will be welcomed by their friends of '00-'01.

W. A. Price delivered a lecture in Blair County, near Tyrone, on Nov. 28, and one at Blandburg Local Institute, Cambria County, on the evening of December 13.

Rev. J. C. Johnson, of Uniontown, Pa., unexpectedly called at the college on Saturday morning Nov. 22, to the sur-

prise of his children, Miss Mary and Carman and Joseph Johnson.

Howard M. Sell writes to Prof. I. Harvey Brumbaugh that he will discontinue teaching at the beginning of the year as he has been elected County Auditor at the recent election of Blair County.

Simpson A. Bell contemplates a visit to his college home but has sent for Thanksgiving twenty-five (25) dollars for the auditorium. He had pledged twenty while at school for this building but adds five dollars more for whatever it is needed.

The Chilcote boys J. A. and H. C. are both teaching in their home township and have lost none of their interest in Juniata; both have pledged themselves to help lift the debt from the auditorium. J. A. contemplates returning to Juniata next fall.

Margaret M. Arnold, a former student and teacher of Stenography at Juniata, was married, November 29th, to William S. Howsare at her home, Burning Bush, Bedford County, Penn'a. The ECHO wishes them much success and happiness in their future life.

H. B. Coder has bought a lot and built a house at Donora, Penna. We have not been informed as to whether this is to cage some bird soon or not. He does not let it interfere with his interest in Juniata any how, and expects to give the auditorium a lift early in 1903.

The genial Managing Editor of last year, Jos. D. Johnson, sends a payment on his pledge for the auditorium and says he expects to do even more than he has pledged for Juniata. He is with the Uniontown Radiator Company and cannot help but be prosperous for Joe always stuck to business.

Elders James Sell of McKees Gap, Pa., and Thomas Maddox of Clover Creek, Pa., were visitants at Juniata on November 29 and 30 in the capacity of a church committee. This committee comes here each term in the interests of the school. All appreciated the fatherly counsel and advice they gave us. Rev. Sell spoke to the boys' band on Sunday morning. Rev. Maddox preached an interesting sermon on Sunday morning in the chapel.

Elmer Shriner, '01, is principal of Rainsburg Schools, Bedford Co., and is one of the boys who pledged twenty dollars to help secure a building for Physical Culture at Juniata. He not only expects soon to redeem his pledge but suggests giving an entertainment in calisthenics for the benefit of the building. Elmer has spent several summers at Harvard, studying this line of work, becoming quite an expert, and would give some practical suggestions on the subject as well as a fine exhibition.

ALUMNI NOTES

Samuel M. Gehrett, '01, is principal of the schools of New Paris, Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

Mary L. Brumbaugh, '02, is teaching a school about a mile and a half from her home in Bedford County, Penn'a.

Roscoe Brumbaugh, '01, of Knoxville, Tennessee, writes to his friend Emory Zook that he is very busy. He is doing some platform work and following literary pursuits.

If our alumni, all, and others knew how much encouragement their letters give us they would write more frequently. It is not that we seek commendation but the fact that our young people are succeeding is a source of inspiration.

Miss Josephine Arnold, '02, of Burning Bush, is teaching near home and sends her Thanksgiving Remembrance to Juniata in the way of redeeming her twenty dollar pledge to the auditorium.

Willye Idleman, '02, is teaching her home school this year, Maysville, West Virginia. Her mother, accompanied by her daughter Ollie, is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Cassady, of this place.

H. D. Metzger, '96, is principal of the New Enterprise Independent District Schools this year. Mr. Metzger is a strong educational worker and so has abundant success in the school room, wherever he goes.

Albert O. Horner, '99, was lately elected a director of the Federal Realty company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He spent part of Thanksgiving Day at Juniata visiting his sister Miss Sadie and other Alma Mater friends.

Lena Mohler, '95, is teaching in the High School of her home town, Covington, Ohio. The fact that she has taught the same school for a number of years proves that she is doing good work and is having abundant success.

S. H. Hinkle, '99, assistant principal of the Bedford schools and Miss Lillian Prosser, one of Bedford county's worthy teachers, were married on November 27th, Thanksgiving Day. The ECHO sends them best wishes for success and happiness in their future life.

A. Lloyd Gnagey, '02, is Assistant Principal in the schools of Friends' Villa, Maryland, at a fair salary with a good prospect of a ten dollar increase ere the close of the term. He sends his check to redeem a twenty dollar pledge to the auditorium, together with best wishes for Juniata's success.

N. F. Myers, '02, is teaching about a mile from his home and enjoying his work. He sends check to help lift the debt on auditorium, also his subscription to the ECHO, and says he cannot get along without it. Every student would be helped by keeping in touch with his school home through the ECHO.

J. Linwood Isenberg, class of '96, was installed as minister, Sunday, Nov. 23, at Royersford, Pa., by Elder Hetrick. Linwood has been a successful teacher in the schools of his town since graduation. In his increased responsibilities and possibilities he has the earnest prayers and best wishes of his many Juniata friends.

Joseph Miller, '83, at one time teacher in Bridgewater College, Va., but now a successful farmer, gives a good account of himself. He lately read "Reminiscences," and feels the inspiration of the early days. "Joe" was one of the good boys of his time and is well remembered by the older members of the faculty. By the way he is the proud father of seven children and lives on the battle field of Port Republic, Va. He says his house has marks of shot and shell and there are still blood stains upon the floor. The house stood between the battle lines, and was used for a hospital after the fight.

ITEMS

Vacation.

Vaccination.

Inoculation.

And examinations.

No special exams. this year.

Have you seen the new flags?

Shovel in' snow will do for a diversion.

Subscribe for the JUNIATA ECHO, fifty cents a year.

"No place like home" is enjoying a rare popularity.

Oh, for a toboggan slide down "Terrace Mountain."

A "bird" on the arm isn't as desirable as one in a bush.

Our acting President is wearing a broad smile,—it is a girl.

Field sports and track work have yielded to Gymnasium exercise.

The spheroidical seasons: Base-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball and snow-ball.

Lyceum rendered the last program of the term on Saturday evening Dec. 13.

Campus sociables would be as popular as in mild weather, but snow-balling is prohibited.

It was a stroll and a rumble to the top of Terrace, but a roll and a tumble coming down.

The Huntingdon Board of Health has delivered an ultimatum, making vaccination compulsory.

We thought the only thing missing on Thanksgiving day was Pumpkin Pie, but the tables told a different tale after dinner.

The greater part of the school took a pleasant outing to Terrace Mountain on Saturday Dec. 22. All reported a good time.

The college quartet has a number of engagements for concerts in nearby towns this month. The boys are making quite a hit.

The Oriental Society now meets under a bright new banner of beautiful workmanship and design. They had it made in Philadelphia.

Hon. Charles Landis of Indiana, delivered the second lecture of the Juniata

College Lyceum Course on the evening of December 15.

We wish to invite as many of our friends to the coming Bible term in January as possible. Let the ECHO readers make a note of this.

The Winter term will open Tuesday, December 30th. Very few of the present students will drop out and a number of new students are enrolled.

A year's subscription to the ECHO will be given free to any one who will send a copy of the second catalogue of the Brethren's Normal College to the ECHO.

Many of our subscribers fail to renew their subscription through no lack of interest in the ECHO but from neglect. Won't you, in thinking over your Christmas remembrances, send first of all fifty cents for the ECHO.

The college choir under the direction of Prof. Beery is rehearsing for the rendition of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (Lobegesang), a Cantata of high merit. It will be given to the public sometime in the spring.

The college quartet consisting of Irvin Van Dyke, as first tenor, Vaughn Axtel, as second tenor, Harvey Emmert, as first base, and J. W. Yoder, as second base, rendered their first program on Friday evening, December 12 and Saturday evening, December 13 respectively in Allensville, Pa., and Belleville, Pa.

Fortnightly meetings on Tuesday evenings are held in the chapel under the auspices of the faculty, at which helpful and inspiring talks on various phases of college life are given by some one of the professors or instructors. The student's interests how to get the most out of his college life—are paramount at Juniata.

College flags of a standard design and the adopted colors—Yale Blue and Old Gold—are now being made by a firm in Albany, N. Y. They are beauties; of the pennant shape, the field being blue with Juniata spelled out in gold letters. The first consignment is now on sale at the college. Every loyal Juniatan should have one of these flags.

The following classes are now reciting in the Biblical department of Juniata College: Hebrew, two classes; New Testament Greek, Biblical Literature, Church History, Old Testament Theology, History of the Reformation, Theism, Bible History and Geography, Exegesis, Life of Christ, and two classes in the study of Christian Missions. It will be seen that these subjects cover a wide field of Biblical knowledge. A number of the students are taking work in these classes. In addition to the above subjects, two classes meet each week for the study of the Sunday School Normal lessons.

We want our brethren and sisters to come to Bible Term for several reasons. The Bible should be studied, because it is our means of coming in touch with God. We must love it if we would grow like Him, for only by constant companionship do we grow into any one's image, and we never will have close fellowship unless we love. Then we ought to use every means to learn to love his word. You ought to know more of the work of the school that wants to be a power in the church. Your presence in these few weeks of *Special Bible Study* can help make it that power. It will require little sacrifice on your part and may result in much good to yourself and others. Make your plans to be present the entire session.

A REAL MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

If Juniata College, since its beginning, has stood for anything it has stood for a spirit of helpfulness among its students. Before we came to the hill the boys and girls of the school were seeking those who needed care and sympathy during the dark days of industrial depression. The work was hopeless in some notable instances, because people had never learned the idea of thrift or had lost heart in the struggle. The children suffered and sank into a state that reflected upon us as a Christian community. As a solution of the problem a "Home" was suggested involving the removal of the children from their unwholesome environment and their training to proper manners of life.

The young ladies of the school became very active in making clothing and providing comforts for the poorer families and when the decision was made to start and the little house was occupied, public sentiment quickly responded. Without realizing the grave responsibilities we were assuming or foreseeing what the outcome would be, we were on the way with a work which could never after, with a good conscience, be laid down. While the vote to go forward was taken in a college prayer meeting when only twenty cents were in hand, the movement was made as general as possible; in fact the hearty cooperation of the people of the town made it impossible that it should be other than an undenominational affair. So it has been and so as long as it remains a Home, it will continue to be. To depict the trials and experiences of the early days would seem like fiction. In this brief sketch I can but hint at a few phases of the work. The work in the beginning was essentially one of "faith." From month to month we did not know where the needed funds were to come

from. Strange as it may seem there was always a little balance and to this day the treasury has never been entirely empty. The unexpected often happened and the lessons of trust we learned should perhaps have yielded better fruit in our own lives in bringing us to a state of perfect trust.

The building fund was started with four and one half dollars from a class of little girls. This grew to several hundred of dollars and the foundations of a house were laid. Then followed a dearth of funds, and every thing came to a stand still. I proceeded to place a sufficient amount of my own money at the disposal of the committee to put the house under roof, but before it was accomplished I received a check of one hundred dollars with these words: "A drop in the bucket towards building a house for the Orphans." The next morning came a notice that five hundred dollars were ready to be paid over to us,—the legacy of a friend in another state.

Talk about heathenism—we found it right at home. There were children who did not know the name of God except in profanity. One boy, twelve years old, came poor, sad-faced and ignorant. In the evening he was told to kneel and to pray. "Pray, what is that?" "Praying is talking to God," said the matron. Then he bowed beside his little bed and repeated after her, a simple prayer. When it was done he innocently looked up. "Say, Miss May, did you see that man we were talking to?" "No, but if we are good we shall see him when we die." "I wonder if my Pap will ever see that man. He done such a mean trick." The poor boy saw the relation between a man's life and his destiny. The accumulation of great numbers of children was not difficult. We found them in miserable houses, in alms houses, in

jails and as tramps upon the high-way. But what was to be done then?

There was a demand for them in private families, some for love, and they usually took the babies or small children; others for cheap labor and they regarded them as men regard a horse or an ox. Some had to be sent to hospitals. A few were incorrigible and went to reformatories and all this took time and patience and hard labor. For a dozen years I gave myself up entirely to this work. Friends in my native county in Maryland asked that a similar work be done there. The almshouse was full of children and there were families supported mainly by the begging of delicate children. We started and God has blessed the work. One good friend alone gave nearly forty thousand dollars and another tells us he is going to do as much. I came back to the school at Huntingdon after an absence of ten years more out of pocket than I care to tell, and now I have one ambition for the Home.

I know the needs of this community. I know what can be done, but I cannot do it. The Home is all right; placing of children in families is all right; but all is a failure without the supervision of some one whose heart is in the work. So I am hoping to see the day when there shall be in the Juniata Valley, to begin with, a missionary to children, one who shall devote his life to this cause. I hope to see a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars for this perpetual work, and I know it is coming, by God's grace, for the cause demands it.

Until then this missionary must be supported by private contributions. ONLY ONE CENT A WEEK will do it if enough join hands. The fund is already started by a few young ladies of Juniata College, and all are invited to join. Just one confidential word to our friends whose hearts

go out to India and our brother Stover and his co-workers there. Would it seem strange or untrue to state that this little Home here in Huntingdon is the seed thought of that greater work?

When my good friend Dr. Jewsen of Calcutta, wrote me about his effort for the benighted of that far off land I handed the letter to brother Stover, who was visiting us at Hagerstown. At my suggestion he wrote Dr. Jewsen. The correspondence that followed determined his going to India, not however to accept the kind offer of hospitality from the Calcutta missionary, for God directed him to another field, and now he is working out in his Orphans' Homes in India, the very ideas of which we talked and which through twenty years we have tried to demonstrate here.

DAVID EMMERT.

COLLEGE EVENTS

THANKSGIVING DAY

As usual Thanksgiving day this year asserted its importance in college hill affairs. No one objected to its advent, not only because it brot with it the cranberry sauce and the turkey, but also because it gave a sweet respite from the regular routine of books.

In the morning at 10:30 there was held in the auditorium the union service of the town. At this service the Rev. J. N. Hanes, pastor of the United Brethren Church of this place, preached. A liberal collection was taken in behalf of the deserving poor of the town.

At half past twelve the doors of the dining hall were opened, and a concourse of avowed friends filed in to observe the last sad (?) rites over the deceased representatives of Turkey in America. Each one was conscious of a personal responsibility, and it was soon evident that all duties were being faithfully discharged.

But occasionally the order of business was interrupted with the ringing of the bell by Miss Gibbons who was toast mistress. She reminded the busy diners that besides obeying the dictates of the palate it was even as necessary to give due respect to the intellect: and to that end several toasts were prepared to give valuable information on various subjects. Mr. Little responded to the toast, "Our Mascots," and was followed by Mr. Weddle who gave his version of "The Ladies." Miss Snavelly and Mr. Fred Miller then told us about "The Lords of Creation," and "Bonaparte in Turkey," respectively. Miss Bashore threw some light on "The Powers that Be," the Faculty; and then Mr. Price opened the secret of his greatness by responding to the toast, "How I became Famous." Mr. Hess replied to "Seeing things at night," and was followed by Miss Landis with "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?" After a toast to the two national birds, the American eagle and the American turkey, by Mr. J. I. Johnson, all adjourned from the dining room. The rest of the afternoon was used socially. Part of the time was spent very pleasantly on the campus playing games and part in in-door sports. A large gathering enjoyed the Normal Senior production of the farce "Jack's First Experience at Juniata." The Mandolin Club, with Miss Clark as leader, enlivened the enjoyment of the evening by selections between the scenes. All felt that we knew each other better at the end of this day's experience and felt a greater loyalty to Juniata with her many helpful advantages.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

On Tuesday evening Nov. 25, the regular term Pianoforte Recital was given in the college chapel. The pro-

gram given as below was unique and well rendered which reflects much credit on the instructor, pupils, and college. Miss Clark teaches as high as eighty lessons a week and this department of the college curriculum was never more prosperous.

PROGRAM.

- La Cinquantaine.....Gabriel-Marie
MR. ALBERT MCGARVEY.
Melody from Funeral March.....Chopin
MISS RUTH SCHENCK.
Valse E flat,.....Chopin
MISS FLORENCE HAWN.
Twilight on the Mountains.....Rathburn
MISS CORA MYERS.
The Chase.....Mendelssohn
MISS LENA AFRICA.
Humorous Fantasy,.....Schneider
MRS. J. E. SAYLOR.
Scherzo,.....Nowaczek
MISS VINNIE MIKESELL.
Spinning Song,.....Engelman
MISS MARGARET WILSON.
Barcarolle,.....Ashford
MISS CARRIE BRUMBAUGH.
Tarentella,.....Pieczonka
MASTER HENRY AFRICA.
Narsissus,.....Nevin
MISS EVA WORKMAN.
Butterfly,.....Spindler
MASTER LEON BEERY.
Minuet,.....Paderewski
MISS ETHEL FLEMING.
Theme and Variations,.....Weber
MISS MARY BASHORE.

THE GERMAN EVENING

On Thursday evening, December 11, the students of the first, second, and third year's German classes under the instruction of our proficient leader, Miss Helen Wilson Gibbons, rendered a German program in the college chapel. The program opened with Schmann's *Abendlied* by the College String Quartet. Paul Swigart then gave a sketch of the poet Goethe, followed by a poem entitled *Gefunden* written by Goethe, by Miss Della Bechtel. A German conversation between Miss Della Landis, Cora Myers

and Mr. Carroll followed. Mr. Yoder then gave us the story of William Tell in his own composition which was the longest number on the program. Selections of William Tell were then taken up as follows: *Song of the Fisher* by Fred Good; *Song of the Shepherd*, by Miss Rosa Exmoyer; *Song of the Hunter*, by Miss Gertrude Snively, following which Miss Clark played an Octave Study by Kullak. Mr. Peoples then favored us with *Das Schloss am Mier* by Uhland. A short sketch of the poet Lessing was then given by Chalmers Brumbaugh, after which Miss Clark favored us again with a selection by McDowell,—*March Wind*. The entire German student body then sang a closing song entitled, *O Alte Beuschen herrlichkeit*. It was a new feature of college diversions and very interesting to German and non-German students alike. Miss Gibbons expects to make this a feature of the work each term.

THE WAHNEETA-ORIENTAL DEBATE

On Saturday evening, December 7, the second annual debate between the Oriental and Wahneeta societies was held in the chapel. The question discussed was, "Resolved:—That women should be admitted to the right of suffrage." Of this question the Wahneetas upheld the affirmative. Their debaters were Sara C. Jones, George A. Ferrel, and Daniel B. Little. The Oriental debaters were Grace M. Workman, Arthur G. Ober, and William A. Hollinger. The board of Judges consisted of Supt. Barclay, Dr. W. C. Wilson, and Supt. Dell, all from Huntingdon. After the debate, the judges returned a decision in favor of the Negative. The College Quartet rendered a few of their excellent songs. The whole audience also joined in singing several college songs, before and after the debate.

The debate showed marked ability on both sides and was closely contested. Prof. Swigart, who presided, in explaining the conditions of the contest, emphasized the fact that the argument of each of the contestants represented their own individual effort, and investigation, exclusive of any outside assistance.

SOME FRIENDLY WORDS ABOUT THE COLLEGE

It is often true that those who are separated from their college and college days by distance and time are better judges of its work than those immediately engaged in it. The college then takes its place in the larger world in which every energetic student so finds himself, and the graduate can see what the college has done to prepare him for the world's work. In a late letter to the Acting President, Mr. Matthew T. Moomaw, '98, who fills a very good position in the Treasury Department at Washington, wrote in part:

"I believe thoroughly in Juniata and her aims, ideals, and mission. For she has a mission that cannot be fulfilled by another school of her class or character—a constituency for which she must provide the necessary higher educational advantages; and as far as I can learn, she is meeting her obligations courageously, and in doing so, keeping fully abreast of the times.

"As to personal experience, of course I can speak only of the Normal English Course, the one in which I was graduated. While this course is intended primarily for the training of teachers for the public schools, I can testify to its efficiency in fitting young men for the practical affairs of business life. While every one, whose circumstances will in any wise permit, should pursue a more advanced course, yet the Normal English of Juniata puts the young man on a much better

footing educationally than that possessed by the majority of successful business men of to-day. In the routine of my official duties I read many letters from prominent men all over the country in which are found grammatical expressions that would put to shame the weakest Normal graduate of Juniata.

"I know of no way of better expressing my appreciation of the work done at Juniata than to say, that after more than four years of practical experience and observation following my course at Juniata, I consider the time and money spent there time and money well spent, and am glad that it was *Juniata* rather than any other place of which I now know. I feel sure that in the matter of inculcating those principles which make up true manhood and true womanhood, Juniata takes second place to no other institution. And she does well to give great attention to this feature of education, for our country never more badly needed men and women of moral principle and steadfast integrity.

"I was much interested in your outline of the Academy Course, which it seems to me, must be in the line of progress and the enlargement of educational advantages. I think you can give President Butler of Columbia a "pointer" when it comes to solving the difficulties which he says confront the American colleges. A student who completes the Academy Course should be in good trim for taking President Butler's two year A. B. Course. Or he would be ready for a professional or technical course; or should he desire to go into business, he would have a good foundation for such a career."

Dr. Isaac N. Urner, Parkerford, Pa., author of a "Genealogy of the Urner Family" and "History of the Coventry (Pa.) Brethren Church" has a lively interest in all historical matter and especial-

ly in the German settlements about Germantown and the valley of the Schuylkill. Recently he read "Reminiscences of Juniata College" and expressed his appreciation in the following words:

"The history of the college does credit to the institution and the writer. The Germans in Europe are pushing to the front and the descendants of the Germans in America are doing the same. There was a time when advanced education was unpopular in this part of the country, among the Brethren. How different it is now. The early struggles and perseverance of Juniata College and its present success augur a great future for it. It is a great pleasure to me to remember that my people had something to do in originating and organizing the Brethren church in America which is building up such a college as Juniata."

EXCHANGES

"Sprechen Sie Deutsch?" If so, perhaps you will be interested in the November number of the M. H. Aerolith which greets us this month in the language of "der Vaterland." This may be of interest to German students but doubtless to a majority of would be readers, many of the gems of thought will remain hidden.

Many of our exchanges are branching out in the line of fiction. In some instances talent is displayed. But as a rule that extravagance in style and plot, peculiar to the novelist, is apparent.

The High School Argus, November, gives a vivid picture of the "Childhood and Girlhood of Colonial Women." It is an essay both interesting and instructive. A short story entitled, The making of Dick Thorwald, in the same issue, is an expression of college life and sentiment.

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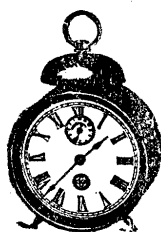
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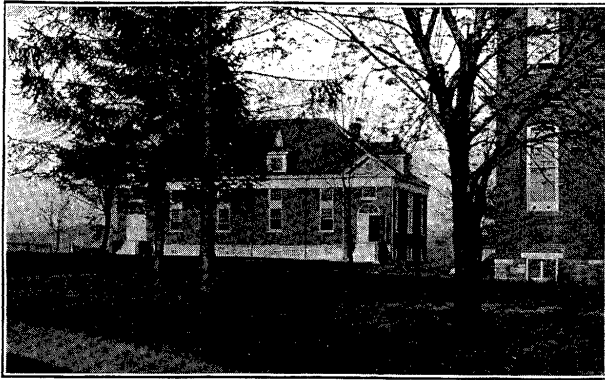
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